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THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

VOLUME XI OCTOBER, 1916 NUMBER 1

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THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER, Editor

Subscription Price $1.00 a Year

The *Missouri Historical Review* is a quarterly magazine devoted to Missouri history, genealogy and literature. It is now being sent to a thousand members of the Society. The subscription price is one dollar a year.

Each number of the *Review* contains several articles on Missouri and Missourians. These articles are the result of research work in Missouri history. They treat of subjects that lovers of Missouri are interested in. They are full of new information and are not hackneyed or trite. The style of presentation is as popular as is permissible in a publication of this character.

In addition to the monographs, the *Review* contains a list of books recently published by Missourians or on Missouri, and a list of Missouri historical articles that have appeared in the newspapers of the State. The last is an aid to teachers, editors and writers, and will become even more valuable with age.

Departing from the custom adopted by most historical societies, this journal contains reviews of only those books and articles that relate to Missouri. This concentration makes possible a more thorough and, to Missourians, a more interesting and valuable historical contribution than could otherwise be obtained.

Missourians are interested in their State Historical Society. The *Review* appeals to this interest by summarizing the recent activities of the Society. It also does this of other state-wide organizations of a historical or patriotic character. Important historical happenings are also chronicled and members of the Society are urged to make this complete for their section of Missouri. The general Missouri items include biographical sketches of individuals in public life or of historic fame.

Manuscripts and letters on all Missouri subjects of a historical or biographical nature are welcome, and will be read and decided upon with as little delay as possible.

All editorial and business communications should be addressed to Floyd C. Shoemaker, Secretary, The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

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THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

Vol. XI, No. 1 COLUMBIA October, 1916

Letters of Carl Schurz, B. Gratz Brown, James S. Rollins, G. G. Vest *et al.*, Missourians, from the Private Papers and Correspondence of Senator James Rood Doolittle of Wisconsin.[1]

Contributed by Duane Mowry, of Milwaukee, Wis.

The copies of documents herewith submitted for publication in The Missouri Historical Review besides having local interest and significance, are really of historical value. They deal, in several instances, at least, with important problems, political, financial, and economic. Several of the Carl Schurz letters and those of Judge Doolittle and Senator Vest certainly come under these headings. So also does that of the Hon. B. Gratz Brown.

It is true that the Schurz letters were written before their author became a citizen of St. Louis. But they are letters of political and historical interest, and in the opinion of the contributor, it is eminently fitting that they find a place in the historical collections of Mr. Schurz's adopted state.

No attempt has been made to connect the letters with certain events to which they undoubtedly specifically refer. That would be an interesting historical exercise. Students of the subject and the time can easily verify much that is indicated in the letters, or in some of them at all events.

—*Duane Mowry.*

[1]James Rood Doolittle was born in Hampton, Washington county, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1815, and died at Providence, R. I., July, 27, 1897. During the last half of the nineteenth century, Mr. Doolittle was a public and national character of no ordinary ability or worth. Excepting four years at Geneva (now Hobart) College, where he graduated in 1834, and a few years, when he studied and practiced law at Rochester, he resided in Wyoming county, N. Y., until in 1851, he removed to Racine, Wis.

In 1853 he was made judge of the first judicial circuit of Wisconsin, but resigned in 1856 to become United States Senator, having been elected as a democrat-republican in the place of that eminent son of Missouri, Henry Dodge. He served Wisconsin in the United States Senate from 1857 to 1869. While in Congress he was a member and chairman of several important committees and was regarded by his colleagues as an exceptionally able man. In 1861 he was a member of the peace convention, but opposed all compromise with the South. In 1866 he was president of the national union convention at Philadelphia. He exerted a strong influence as a unionist, and in the Senate was one of the foremost debaters on war and reconstruction measures, supporting the administration. Believing that each state should regulate its own internal affairs, he opposed and voted against the fifteenth amendment. His position on such questions placed him in close relation with Schurz, Brown, Rollins, and other Missourians of national prominence. After leaving the Senate in 1869, he practiced law in Racine and Chicago, and for years was professor in the Law School of Chicago University, a trustee from its foundation, and for one year its president. In 1872 he presided over the national democractic convention at Baltimore, that nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency.

In 1856, Mr. Doolittle withdrew from the democratic party because of his strong anti-slavery views, and supported the candidate of the new republican party, John C. Fremont. His great oratorical ability soon made him a national figure on the political stump. The victory of the new party in 1860, placed Senator Doolittle high in the councils of the Nation. It was his good fortune to be very much in the confidence of President Lincoln and later he also had great faith in the judgment and patriotism of President Johnson. Knowing well Lincoln's reconstruction policy, he strongly championed that of his successor. His independence and courage, however, cost him political prestige at home. Together with Lincoln he maintained that colonization was the solution of the negro problem.

The high moral courage of Senator Doolittle must have appealed strongly to such kindred spirits as Schurz, Brown and Rollins. The following letters, all too few, reveal exceptionally close friendships. His return to the democratic party gave him no new honors, in fact the greatest disappointment of his life was the refusal of President Cleveland to give him a foreign mission in Austria or Russia. His ambition was open and known to all; his integrity, unquestioned; and his ability, of the highest. These letters, while especially valuable to Missouri as representative of their distinguished authors, also serve as sidelights on the character of one of Wisconsin's great statesman.

EDITOR.

(*Nat'l. Cyclo. of Am. Biog.*, IV. 144, James T. White & Co., N. Y., 1893. Mowry, *An Appreciation of James Rood Doolittle*, in *Proceedings*, Wis. Hist; Soc., pp. 281-296, 1909.)

FROM CARL SCHURZ.

Confidential

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18th, 1859.[1]

My dear sir:

The congressional documents you had the kindness to send me, are received, and I thank you for having remembered me.—A mutual friend of ours has communicated to me your views on our next state campaign, as you expressed them in a letter addressed to him. I hope you will not consider this a breach of confidence. These are matters of common interest and there ought to be a full understanding among those who have to work side by side.

I will avail myself of this opportunity to state my position to you, fully and frankly. My name is before the people in connection with the governorship. The nomination and election to that office cannot improve my political standing; it cannot benefit me financially; I can have no ambition to gratify in that way,—and so I would stopped the thing at once, if I had looked upon the matter from a mere personal point of view, or if it had presented itself to my mind as a matter of mere state-interest. But it seemed to me that, leaving aside all personal considerations, my nomination and election would have a vast influence upon the national campaign in 1860. Wisconsin occupies a prominent and proud position in the phalanx of Republican States. We have raised the standard of consistent Republicanism, untarnished by Know-Nothingism, presenting a bold front to federal usurpation. Other states have committed grave blunders like Massachusetts, or faltered like Ohio; we have stood firm.

[1]It is to be observed that this letter was written when Mr. Schurz was a resident of Wisconsin. He had not then reached the prominence of a national figure. But he was in the political game in the fullest sense of the term. And he wanted to impress upon Senator Doolittle that the German vote in Wisconsin must be reckoned with.

One thing that is the subject of remark is the splendid diction of the letter. At that time Mr. Schurz had not been a citizen of the United States for more than seven years, coming in 1852 from the Fatherland from which he was a political refugee in 1849. DUANE MOWRY.

Against the first we have protested with words, against the latter with acts. In this respect my nomination would, in the opinion of a great many true men in this and other states, be a bold and manly demonstration. It would nail our flag to the mast; it would make Wisconsin the representative of true Republican consistency; it would make our state the nucleus of the truly democratic element of the Republican party. Thus, I thought, with my name at the head of the ticket, we would fight here the first great skirmish of the battle of 1860, and the result would have a considerable effect on the tendency and spirit of the national convention. My election, (such was the opinion) would be worth to our presidential candidate more than 50,000 votes, and I would go before the people of the U. S. in the campaign as an exponent of true Republicanism. I would put down the Massachusetts amendment by merely showing myself, and our fight would once more become an aggresive one.—This is the way I looked at this matter, and I must confess, nothing could have been more distasteful to me than to see the public papers picking up little personal claims, small localcons iderations and political quibbles, in order to puff this candidate and disparage the other. I cannot help taking comprehensive views of politics and I would never feel called upon to mix up with small local squabbles in order to decide petty personal contests. —If the Republicans of Wisconsin judge our next state-election from this point of view, I shall stake my whole political existence on the result. If the contest is to be narrowed down to the mere question, what man shall occupy the executive office and be dubbed governor for the next two years, my place is not in the ring.

If I could have foreseen the petty discussions to which the bringing forward of my name has given rise, I would have declined four weeks ago. The matter was not put upon the ground where I wanted to have it. Meanwhile the thing has gone on, and the difficulties we have to confront become more perplexing every day. Before going farther let me say that in case of my nomination, I have no serious doubts as to the result of the election. After a careful survey of the

ground I find, that I could command at least 8000 German votes outside of the Rep. party. That figure is not unlikely to run up to 9000 or 10000. Of 4000 I am perfectly sure. In so far, I think I would not jeopardize the chances of the party for my political "aspirations."—Now let me say a few words on the small business of the next campaign. I have none but friendly feelings for Gov. Randall, but I must confess that of all the candidates mentioned, I consider him the weakest. His nomination two years ago left the people perfectly cold; hence the small vote and the partial defeat of the ticket. His administration was on the whole a good one; but he has committed blunders enough to make a considerable number of opponents inside of the party. I think his re-nomination would leave the people just as cold as it did in '59, and while he then barely escaped defeat with no Republicans actively working against him, what will his fate be now, since a number of influential members of the party have declared that they will openly bolt his nomination? Besides this, he cannot get more than half of the German Republican vote in consequence of the appointments he made and several other things, and if I went to work from the day of his nomination to the day of election, I could not give him two thirds of the German votes he obtained in '59. If we did not stand just before a presidential campaign, and if Wisconsin did not occupy her proud representative position, I might perhaps say, that a defeat would be wholesome exercise for the Rep. party of this state —(they have to be whipped out of their wire-pulling proclivities.) But as things are we cannot afford to jeopardize the success of the party for the claims and aspirations of an individual.)

My belief that Gov. Randall cannot be re-elected, is so strong, that I have offered some of his friends to withdraw my name from the contest provided he would withdraw his, thus sacrificing my plans of a brilliant political operation to the safety of the party in the state election. This proposition seems to have met with little favor. If I could have foreseen the perplexities we have run into, I would have discountenanced the first attempt to bring my name before the people.

If I decline now, Gov. R.'s re-nomination is sure and defeat in the election exceedingly probable. I do not want that. If my name is presented to the convention and I am beaten there, it might seriously injure the chances of the candidate nominated, and I do not like that. (The feeling among the the Germans is very strong and I shall hardly be able to control it.)

Your suggestion that I should take some subordinate nomination cannot consistently be carried out. My experience is against it. To be sandwiched in a ticket and to fight a defensive battle for others is a thing which I cannot very well afford to do. I do not like to make my chances depend on other people's merits. If I should ever be a candidate again I am determined to run on my own strength and my own responsibility. I intend to do some work next year, and it would be very unwise to assume the risks of other people this fall. Besides this, if my election is to have any effect on the presidential campaign, none but the most conspicuous position will serve. For these and other reasons equally strong, I shall absolutely decline any subordinate nomination. But if we want to preserve even one-half of the German vote in case of my defeat in the convention, it is absolutely necessary that a German be on the ticket. Some demonstration must be made in that way. This thing is not an easy one to manage. It will not only be difficult to find a suitable man, but it will be still more difficult to find a suitable place for that man,—unless the convention throw Hastings overboard, a proceeding which would be neither just nor safe. How these and other difficulties are to be overcome I do not see yet. They are perplexing now; they may become fatal. The only way to adjust these matters will be to have an informal meeting and a free consultation of the delegates before the convention proceeds to its regular business. There a full interchange of views may be had and the convention will not act blindly. I am very anxious to avoid all of these difficulties and this can be done only by coming to an understanding in time. I should be very glad to see the Convention composed of the truest and most earnest Republicans of the state; your presence there as

a delegate, my dear sir, would certainly do much to keep things in the right track. Your advice will have great weight with every member of the party, and the respect due to your person and position might prevent their discussions from becoming excited and violent.

I should have preferred to see these matters settled before the primary meetings take place, so as to prevent the packing of the Convention, which always will have a bad moral effect. But there seems to be no way to do it.

I tell you all this not in order to induce you to do this or that but merely in order to explain to you my motives and prevent misapprehensions from springing up between us. We may have to work side by side very often and it is better that we sould understand each other. It is hardly necessary to add, that if the Convention should come to conclusions different from the views I have taken, I would, perhaps not without some regret, give up a place which promised to produce brilliant results, but I shall, without personal feeling, most cheerfully accept their decision and faithfully work for the success of our principles, however gloomy the prospects may be.

Yours sincerely,

C. SCHURZ.

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Racine.

FROM CARL SCHURZ.

Milwaukee, Nov. 7th, 1859.[3]

HON. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE,
Racine.

Dear Sir:

I have just received your favor of Nov. 5th. I return you my hearty thanks for your kind assistance in the matter of the Republican press. About a month ago I had to take up one of the notes and had to borrow the money to do it with. That paper is just now coming due and I was running about for

[3]The "Hobart" referred to was the Hon. Harrison C. Hobart, a well-known and prominent Wisconsin Democrat of that time and a resident of Milwaukee.
DUANE MOWRY.

the purpose of raising money. Your check and the other certificate of deposit saved me from a great embarassment. In a few days I shall go East. Whatever contribution may be made for the purpose of sustaining our press, it will be well invested capital. Please communicate about this matter with the officers of our Republican Club here. But, if possible, let something be done for the "Volks Zeitung" in Watertown.

We are in full fight here, and I may possibly have a debate with Hobart to-night. I have just challenged him.

Yours sincerely,

C. SCHURZ.

FROM CARL SCHURZ.

Boston, Jan. 12th, 1860.[4]

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE,

My dear friend:

Yesterday I sent you a copy of the speech I delivered in Springfield a few days ago. If the argument contained in the first part is followed up, you may place Douglas between two fires and oblige him to take either one or the other position with all its consequences. This will either entirely destroy him at the South or bring about a rupture with his Northern friends. I should be glad to have that speech published in one of the leading eastern papers. Perhaps the Washington "Republic" or the "National Era" would reprint it.

I shall probably return to Wisconsin in two or three weeks. If possible, I shall pay you a short visit at Washington, if I do not find it too expensive.

Tell me what you think of the speech (that is to say openly, unreservedly and without restraint) and, please, direct your letter care of Fred. Kapp, Esq., New York. It

[4]In this letter there is clear evidence of the political shrewdness of Mr. Schurz. Undoubtedly, he correctly analyzed the political attitude of Stephen A. Douglas. Subsequent events confirmed his viewpoint. Whatever else may be said of him, Mr. Schurz was, by this time, coming into national importance. He was much wanted to address German audiences throughout the country. These, of course, were of a political nature, only.

DUANE MOWRY.

will find me there at the commencement of next week, until Wednesday or Thursday. What are the prospects in regard to the speakership? Do you not think it would be best to change the time for holding the National Convention? It seems to be the general opinion, that it should be held some time before the middle of May, and I think so myself. If this is your view I think it would be well to address letters to the Chairman of the National Com. and urge him to address a circular to the several members. In that way the change might be effected before it is too late. This matter is certainly of great importance.

My best regards to our friends in Washington.

Yours truly,

C. SCHURZ.

P. S. There are some typographical errors in the report of my speech. In the 12th line of the 4th column there is a ";" wanting between the words "said" and "history;" and in the 26th line of the 5th column counting from the bottom upward "abusive ordinance" ought to read "obscure ordinance." That is all I can now think of.

C. S.

FROM CARL SCHURZ.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31st, '60.[5]

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE.

My dear friend:

I had to leave Washington without bidding you and Mrs. Doolittle good-bye. Please offer Mrs. Doolittle my highest regards.

You told me that a translation into German of my speech on Douglas was desired and I think I had better make that translation myself. I wish to read the proof also, and in order to do this, would it not be best to have the printing done in Wisconsin? I understand you pay $1. for an 8 page pamphlet in German; we might do that for the same price at

[5]Of this letter, it can be said that Mr. Schurz was taking cognizance of important political event in order that he might contribute to the success of the Republican party. The "America for Americans" slogan evidently had little interest for him. DUANE MOWRY.

home and thereby favor our papers with a little job. The thing can be done for you just as cheap and a great deal better. Please let me know what you think about it and how many copies you want, and I will see the job done.

Can you send me a copy of Biglers bill in relation to the prevention of invasions and conspiracies, etc. It is a valuable campaign-document.

I fear that Sherman's defeat (for it was a defeat) will have a bad effect on the action of the National Convention. The true Republicans will have to stand firmly together or they will be overridden by the Americans and old-line Whigs, and the whole campaign will be a tame affair.

I would have left for home before this, but I found Mrs. Schurz sick and unable to travel. We shall hardly get started before the middle of next week.

My address here is: Care of Dr. H. Tiedemann, 445 N. 5th Str., Philadelphia, Pa.

Yours as ever,

C. SCHURZ.

FROM CARL SCHURZ.

Philad. Feb. 11th, '60.[1]

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE.

My dear friend:

I have translated my speech and the translation is printed in the "Freie Presse," the German Republ. paper of this city. The editor will send you a printed copy of the translation which may be stereotyped. Please send me a few copies of the pamphlet (in English) for distribution among our friends in Wisconsin. I intend to leave to-morrow night for home. The speech is working well wherever it is read.

You tell me that Douglas' chances seem to be rising in the South. I think you may press him about the inconsistencies of his doctrine so as to make him own up one way or the

[1] This letter shows the innate cleverness of the political acumen of Mr. Schurz. It also makes plain that Mr. Schurz understood the political game locally as well as nationally. The "Dixon" mentioned was the Hon. Luther S. Dixon, for many years a justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin.

DUANE MOWRY.

other; and besides you can squeeze him strongly about his "alien and sedition laws;" you may destroy him completely at the North. I think he is at your mercy now, and you ought not to spare him.

All I hear and see here is very encouraging. A judicious nomination will secure us Pennsylvania beyond peradventure, and I think, even a bold one will not endanger our success very much. I had several letters from Wisconsin lately; the approaching judicial election gives our friends considerable trouble. Dixon will not accept a party nomination and refuses to lend himself to factious purposes in any way. But I understand he would allow himself to be called out as an independent candidate in case A. D. Smith should run.

Give my best regards to Mrs. Doolittle and remember me to our friends generally.

Yours as ever,

C. SCHURZ.

P. S.—I should like to read the proof of the German pamphlet.

C. S.

FROM B. GRATZ BROWN.

Oct. 17, 1870.[1]

My Dear Senator:

I have just returned from a very arduous canvass of thirty days in the northern part of the state [Missouri] and find your very kind and sympathetic letter. This, you will understand, of course, is a bitter fight in Missouri, first because it is death to the "rings," and second because it has its ulterior

[1]It would seem that this letter forecasts the Liberal Republican movement which finally culminated in the nomination of Horace Greeley for president and B. Gratz Brown for vice-president by the Liberal Republicans and endorsed by the Democrats. Governor Brown was known to be the responsible head of that movement. And Senator Doolittle was an avowed sympathizer of it. It would be interesting to know what was the tenor of Judge Doolittle's letter which called forth this reply. But it is also to be regretted that it was rarely Mr. Doolittle's practice to keep copies of letters of this character. And none has been found by the contributor.

It is to be borne in mind that Judge Doolittle figured prominently in the National Convention which placed Greeley and Brown in nomination as presidential candidates. DUANE MOWRY.

significance and there will be nothing left undone on either side to decide the issue.

I can only say to you in a few hurried words that I will win by not less than thirty thousand majority—the President [Grant] and his influence to the contrary notwithstanding.

I thank you and the other friends in other states for your good feeling in this matter. Perhaps I am not the right man to have taken the lead in such a conflict; but there was no other that would do it, and the thing had to be done. So you see, despite all my wishes and all my designs, I am involved in politics again much to the detriment of my agricultural plans.

With many pleasant reminiscences of our intercourse in the Senate, and with feelings of the warmest personal attachment, I remain,

Very truly and hastily yours,
B. GRATZ BROWN.

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Chicago.

FROM JAS. S. ROLLINS.

Columbia, Missouri, Jan'y 29th, 1866[1].

My Dear Sir:

The views of youself and Mr. Cowan, of Penn'a, accord so perfectly with my own, in regard to the proper policies to

[1]Although there is nothing in the letter to indicate it, there can be no doubt that it was written to the then Senator James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin. It was carefully preserved in his private papers and correspondence. The political attitude of Senators Doolittle and Cowan, with reference to the administration of President Johnson, were known to be in substantial accord. It is this harmony which calls forth the approval of Mr. Rollins. It was also well understood that Senators Sumner and Wilson of Massachusetts and Howe of Wisconsin, were in direct antagonism to the President and his policies. A strong and growing sentiment was at work against the President among those who entertained extreme radical Republican views with regard to the questions growing out of the Civil War. All this was the subject of public discussion and debate at the time this letter was written. Mr. Rollins, evidently, wanted to assist in making public opinion in favor of the policy championed by Senator Doolittle. He wanted to distribute his speeches as a means of carrying out his plan of promoting the cause, which, however, was destined to be met with disaster and defeat at a later date. DUANE MOWRY.

be pursued, in getting the Government back upon the old pathway, that I must ask the favor of you to send me a dozen or two copies of your speeches, under your frank—if they have been put up in pamphlet form.

Missouri will stand firmly by the President— in the course which he seems to have marked out for himself,—and we rely upon such statesmen as yourself and Mr. Cowan—to ward off the blows aimed at him by Sumner, Wilson, Howe & Company.

I am very truly,

Your friend,

JAS. S. ROLLINS.

FROM T. O. HOWE, *In Re* JNO. C. TRUESDELL.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson,

President of the United States.[9]

The undersigned Senators and Representatives of the Congress of the United States have great pleasure in recommending Mr. John C. Truesdell, of St. Louis, Mo., a gentleman of ability and integrity for appointment as one of the Commissioners under

"An Act to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion."

T. O. HOWE.

[9]The signature attached to the foregoing document is in the handwriting of Senator Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin. Whether other "Senators and Representatives in the Congress" signed similar documents, the contributor has no means at hand of knowing. Nor does he know if Mr. Truesdell received the appointment. But the publication of the document itself may be a bit of interesting information for the friends and admirers of Mr. Truesdell in Missouri. And the reproduction of it is offered in that belief.

DUANE MOWRY.

FROM JNO. C. TRUESDELL.

Saint Louis, Dec. 1st, 1865 [10]

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE,

Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:

Mr. Geo. W. Sturgis, of Geneva, in your state, wants to be Post M. on the Altantic & Mississippi Co.'s line from here to New Orleans.

He is a very worthy man. Was the agent of the state at this place during a part of the war. Stands well here and would make a good officer and ought to have the appointment.

If you can help him, you will confer a bounty upon a worthy man and a favor upon me.

In 1868 I expect to help nominate and elect you to the Presidency. I always had great faith in your conservatism. If I had been in the State Senate, as I should have been upon a fair count of the votes cast, I should have voted to continue you where you are. But I am in Missouri now and in state matters in Wisconsin, can neither help nor harm you. I was rejoiced when I read your speeches made during the late canvass in Wisconsin. They were sound.

My enclosed business card will advise you what I am doing here.

Very truly yours,

JNO. C. TRUESDELL.

[10]Evidently, Mr. Truesdell was a former resident of Wisconsin and a constituent of the then Senator Doolittle of that state.

DUANE MOWRY.

TO G. G. VEST.

Chicago, Aug. 15th, 1893[11].

HON. MR. VEST,
Washn, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I cannot withhold for a single day, the expression of my great satisfaction at your speaking in defense of Bi-Metalism as reported in the Press this morning. Imperfect as the report is, I see the drift and substance of your speech.

It is the most important question, of all others, since the close of the war, and the restoration of home rule to the states of the South under the Constitution; and, yet it is a subject attended with great difficulties in getting a fair and impartial hearing, upon fair and impartial testimony.

Until within the last thirty years, no witness would be allowed to give any testimony in a court of justice, who had a direct pecuniary interest in the question; and, even now, since by statute he is made competent to testify, the question of his interest goes very far to weaken its force. It goes directly to the question of his credibility.

No one who knows the human heart, and how prone in man, is "the wish to be father to the thought," can place full confidence in the testimony of witnesses who are directly interested in the question.

Unconsciously a human being may be swayed by his interests, and, without intentional falsification, he may be led

[11]This is one of the very few letters in the Doolittle private papers and correspondence in which the author is, beyond question, former Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin. It is a masterly presentation of the money question from his own point of view, a point of view which had engaged his thoughtful attention for many years. It will be seen by the date that the subject was an exceedingly live one at that particular time. And Judge Doolittle could not let an opportunity slip by to commend Senator Vest for his manly speech and attitude upon this most intricate of all public questions of a purely national character.

The erasures, interlineations, additions, substitutions, etc., made with lead pencil in the type-written copy of the letter submitted, are all in the handwriting of Judge Doolittle himself. The contributor can vouch for that.

The "Senator Collamer" mentioned by Mr. Doolittle was the Hon. Jacob Collamer, a United States Senator from Vermont and a senatorial colleague of Senator Doolittle. DUANE MOWRY.

by them to see only half the truth. As Senator Collamer used to say; "The truth half told is always a lie." Whether intended or not, there is no subject upon which so many half truths are told as upon this very question, what is money, and what is its legitimate office?

The men whose property consists in bonds, mortgages and obligations to pay them in dollars, naturally desire dollars of the greatest possible value, or purchasing power. If all silver dollars can be destroyed as tender in payment, if there are to be only gold dollars, their purchasing power is, of necessity, increased one-third, at least, and perhaps double. They naturally look at the question with one eye—an eye single to their own interests—through gold spectacles.

It is so with all men who live on fixed salaries. The President of the United States with his fixed salary of $50,000.00, if only gold is to be money, every gold dollar will be as good as two in 1873, when silver was demonetized; and instead of having a salary of $50,000, at prices under a Bi-Metalic standard, it is nearly doubled now in its purchasing power under the single gold standard, or equal to $100,000, in 1873. It is so with judges, professors in colleges, bank presidents and railroad presidents. Their salaries are fixed in dollars; and, the dearer the dollars the greater their purchasing power; and these as a general thing are the very men who assume to give testimony all the time for a single gold standard.

On the other hand—the extremists among the silver men, see only half the truth. They see clearly the dangers of a single gold standard;—dangers which I will not repeat, but which I stated at some length, in a speech made at the opera house in Racine, Wisconsin, in January last [1893] before the recent fall in the price of silver occasioned by England, in closing the mints of India to silver coinage.

I repeat, the silver men see these dangers; and, they see or think they see, clearly that the fall in the price of silver is due to demonetization alone. (One half at least is due, I think, to demonetization real and threatened.)

But they look at those dangers with so much intensity, and with such apprehension of financial ruin, that they do not see that other important truth, which comes in as a potent factor in producing the fall in the actual value of silver, and which, in my opinion, causes the other half of the fall in price; that is—its greater and cheaper production.

Before 1878, the silver mines of the world never produced over 73,000,000 ounces annually. Since that time the annual production has nearly doubled. It has gone up to 140,000-000 ounces.

The silver men fail to realize this important fact. They, too, look at this question with only one eye—an eye single to the silver interest alone—through silver spectacles.

What now is needed more than anything else at the head of affairs is men of cool, clear heads, who can look at this question, not with one eye through gold spectacles, nor with the other eye through silver spectacles, but with both eyes, through spectacles of cold steel; who can see both sides of this question, with both eyes, who have knowledge of the history and value of gold and silver as money in all ages, and among all civilized nations, from the beginning of human history; —who have a due regard for their oaths to support the Constitution of the United States; and, who while they will insist on doing full justice to creditors, will not in the name of justice and honesty, lend their power and influence to perpetrate the most gigantic system of robbery and oppression ever conceived among men, viz: The sudden destruction of half the money of redemption of the civilized world.

For myself, I believe at the commercial price to-day, one ounce of gold will exchange for 28 ounces of silver.

I think one-half the fall in silver is to be fairly attributed to its cheaper and more plentiful production.

I think the other half is to be attributed to the action of England, Germany and other states and the United States towards demonetization.

Instead of 16 to 1, it is now 28 to 1, (1893) or has fallen 12/16. Of that fall 6/16 is due to the cheaper production, and 6/16 to the unjust and unnatural war upon silver as money

of redemption. It is like a problem to be worked out when there is one unknown quantity. We must approximate it the best we can.

I would, therefore, if left to me alone, say : 22 ounces of silver is worth one ounce of gold, provided silver is used as a money metal. The Constitution recognizes silver as a money metal. I would, therefore, in obedience to the Constitution, coin all the gold and all the silver which can come to our mints at 22 to 1, and take the responsibility. The annual production of silver is not over 140,000,000 ounces. Mexico would coin her share and probably not over 70,000,000 or one-half of the production of the world would come to us. We could safely coin 70,000,000 ounces annually at 22 to 1. Every silver dollar coming into the Treasury should be re-coined at the same ratio, before being paid out. Then there should be some law by which no bank paper or any other form of paper money should circulate less than $5.00. There is nothing in England less than $25, or five pounds. Then gold and silver would be where it ought to be, in the hands of the people themselves, and not stored up so much in the vaults of the Banks and the Government.

I hope you will excuse me for writing such a long letter. I had no idea of it when I began, directly after reading your remarks in the Senate. But without stopping to correct what I have thus hastily written, I send it to you for your consideration.

The times require men of hearts and consciences as well as brains, in dealing with this mightiest of problems for the good of our country.

Very truly yours,

J. R. DOOLITTLE.

FROM G. G. VEST.

Washington, D. C., August 17, 1893.[12]

My dear sir:—

Accept my thanks for your very kind letter of August 15th.

I appreciate fully the difficulties pointed out by your letter, and think that any one, who can dogmatically assert that the future will bring forth assured results from any given policy, is a very bold man.

About one proposition I do not think there ought to be any controversy, and that is the widespread disaster which will come to our country from a single gold standard. I can very well understand, as I said in my speech, how an Englishman would be for the gold standard, but it is incomprehensible that an American should take that position.

The thing which must give every intelligent mind the greatest trouble is as to our ability to maintain the two metals at a parity without international agreement. I honestly believe that it can be done by increasing the ratio, repealing the Sherman law, and then, if necessary, issuing bonds by the sale of which gold can be put in the treasury, and sustain our financial legislation.

Under ordinary circumstances I should oppose the issuing of bonds for any purpose, but if we propose to maintain the parity of gold and silver, it is beyond question that we must have more gold, I do not see how this can be obtained except by the sale of bonds, unless there should be a series of years in which the crops of the United States would be abundant and those of the outside world very poor.

[12]This letter of Senator Vest, of Missouri, is in courteous reply to that of Judge Doolittle, which precedes it. It is not often that a copy of Mr. Doolittle's letters are to be found in his correspondence. But here is one that discusses the money question in his most forceful and luminous way. And Mr. Vest, in his somewhat brief answer, recognizes the difficulties of the situation. The subject is so recent in the public mind, that the correspondence is, perhaps, all that the student or investigator will care to know at this time.

DUANE MOWRY.

The outlook here is very dark and there seems to be little hope of speedy compromise.

The gold men are determined to have an unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act, and the friends of silver are equally determined to secure some legislation for that metal.

Your friend,

G. G. VEST.

HON. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE,
Racine, Wisconsin.

MISSOURI'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION CONVENTION

OF THE

CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE OF ONE THOUSAND

OF THE

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

HELD IN

Kansas City, Missouri, Friday and Saturday,
November 24–25

1916

Headquarters Hotel Muehlebach
Corner Twelfth and Baltimore Streets.

PROGRAM.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 9:30 A. M.

PLACE OF MEETING: Hotel Muehlebach—Corner Twelfth and Baltimore Streets.

R. M. White, of Mexico, Presiding

President of The State Historical Society of Missouri.

Addresses of Welcome—

George H. Edwards,
Mayor of Kansas City.

Charles E. Faeth,
President of the Kansas City Commercial Club.

J. B. White,
President of the Missouri Valley Historical Society, Kansas City.

Response—

Jay L. Torrey, of Fruitville

Appointment of Committee on Permanent Organization

Five Minute Addresses—

George H. Forsee, of Kansas City
W. T. Bland, of Kansas City
Geo. A. Mahan, of Hannibal
Louis T. Golding, of St. Joseph
Louis Houck, of Cape Girardeau
J. C. Swift, of Kansas City, and others.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 2:30 P. M.

Hotel Muehlebach

Address—

Missouri's Centennial, Walter B. Stevens, of St. Louis

Report of Committee on Permanent Organization

Addresses—

Governor Elliott W. Major
Hon. Champ Clark, of Bowling Green
Hon. James A. Reed, of Kansas City
Hon. Wm. J. Stone, of Jefferson City

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 8:00 P. M.

Kansas City Commercial Club Rooms, Board of Trade Building.

Address—

Ex-Governor Herbert S. Hadley, of Kansas City

Address—

Hon. Wm. P. Borland, of Kansas City

Address—

E. W. Stephens, of Columbia

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 9:30 A. M.

Hotel Muehlebach

Report of Executive Committee

Five Minute Addresses—

E. M. Clendening, of Kansas City
Hale H. Cook, of Kansas City
John H. Bothwell, of Sedalia
Theo Gary, of Macon
W. O. L. Jewett, of Shelbina, and others.

MEMBERS

OF THE

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(Other names to be added.)

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Adreon, R. E. Pres. Mo. Soc., Sons of American Rev., St. Louis
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Churchill, Winston Cornish, N. H.
Claiborn, Ousley Decaturville
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Clark, Champ Rep. Ninth Cong. Dist., Bowling Green

* Deceased
† Resigned

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Douglass, T. J. Kennett
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Dyer, D. Pat St. Louis

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England, John M. Callao
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Erwin, B. DeSoto
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Gordon, Marshall Columbia
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Graham, Harry W. Chillicothe
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Gray, Omar D. Sturgeon
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Green, Mrs. S. M. St. Louis
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Gundlach, John C. Pres. St. Louis Pageant Ass'n.
Guthrie, B. E. Macon
Haas, G. C. Grant City
Hackel, Hans St. Louis

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Hadley, Herbert S. Kansas City
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Hall, J. Ed. Pres. Farm Management Ass'n., LaMonte
Hall, John R. Napton
Hall, Rachel Trenton
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Harris, Wm. C. Fulton
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Huck, W. P. Ste. Genevieve
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Johns, Mrs. T. J. Charleston
Johns, W. L. Farmington
Johnson, Chas. P. St. Louis
Johnson, H. W. Montgomery City
Johnson, Henry Purdin
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AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF MISSOURI

CONCERNING

THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE

AND A FORM OF

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

FOR THE ORGANIZATION

OF

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

(36)

CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL OF MISSOURI

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AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF MISSOURI

CONCERNING

THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE

By Walter B. Stevens on behalf of the Committee.

"Missouri became a state on Wednesday, July 19, 1820." This is the conclusion reached by Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of The State Historical Society of Missouri. Missouri's Centennial of statehood is a period of months rather than a single day. From an exhaustive investigation, extending through seven years, Mr. Shoemaker has assembled information invaluable for the proper observance of the one hundred years of statehood.

As early as the fall of 1817 were popular petitions for statehood circulated and signed by Missourians. These petitions for Missouri's admission to the Union were presented in Congress on the 8th of January, 1818. After long and acrimonious discussion, and a deadlock between Senate and House, the Missouri enabling act was passed March 6, 1820. Conforming to the provisions of this act, a convention was held and the Constitution was adopted, taking full effect on the date mentioned, as Mr. Shoemaker makes clear in his "Missouri's Struggle for Statehood."

To begin, Missouri was "a de facto state." It elected state officers who entered upon their duties. It had a legislature which passed statutes. It chose, in due form, Senators and a Representative in Congress. It created a code which was interpreted by a supreme court. Counties were organized as parts of the state. All of these functions of statehood were performed.

Congress, however, delayed the final recognition while statesmen quibbled and wrangled over the technicalities of a compromise on the slavery question. President Monroe's proclamation was issued August 10, 1821, when Missouri had been a state more than a year. It did not question the condition of statehood which had been in existence. It announced with the briefest formality, "the admission of the said State of Missouri into the Union is declared to be complete."

Commenting upon this anomalous condition of statehood without formal recognition, the first governor of the State, McNair, said in his message to the legislature:

"Since the organization of this government we have exhibited to the American people a spectacle novel and peculiar—an American republic on the confines of the federal Union, exercising all the powers of sovereign government, with no actual political connection with the United States, and nothing to bind us to them but a reverence for the same principles and an habitual attachment to them and their government."

The admission of Missouri is a chapter in the history of the United States. It embraced national issues and conflict such as attended no other statehood action by Congress. The observance of the Missouri Centennial, recalling the three years' struggle of one hundred years ago, will be of nation-wide interest. It should be planned with the consideration which its importance deserves.

The State Historical Society of Missouri, at the annual meeting in Columbia, December 10, 1915, created a committee of five "to appoint a larger committee representative of the vocations, industries, and institutions of the state, under whose direction arrangements shall be made for the celebration of the Centennial of the State of Missouri."

The committee of five, after consideration, resolved that "a committee of the State Historical Society of Missouri be

appointed to be known as the Missouri State Centennial Committee of One Thousand to determine the time and plan of celebration and to have charge of the arrangements for the celebration." The membership of the Committee of One Thousand, it was decided, should consist of "five representatives from each of the 114 counties and the City of St. Louis" and of "members from the State-at-large representative of the vocations, industries and institutions."

Representatives of the 114 counties and of the City of St. Louis have been named, and organized into County Centennial Committees. Many of the representatives at large have accepted their appointments.

A meeting of the Committee of One Thousand will be held in Kansas City, November 24 and 25, 1916, for the purpose of organization and to consider plans for state-wide celebration.

The five members, and the representatives at large residing there, selected in each county, are expected to form the nucleus of a county historical society, where none is in existence. To that end the State Committee of Five has had prepared and is sending to the county members a tentative draft of constitution and by-laws suitable for county historical societies.

FORM OF CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS FOR COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

We, citizens of ———— county, Missouri, hereby adopt a Constitution and By-laws, as follows:

CONSTITUTION

Article I.

NAME.

Section 1. The name of this body shall be the ———— County Historical Society.

Article II.

OBJECTS.

Section 1. The objects of this Society shall be as follows:

1. To disseminate a knowledge of the history of the State and of the events incident to its admission to the Union.

2. To stimulate appropriate celebrations of the Centennial of the State by all of the people.

3. To accept the invitation extended by The State Historical Society of Missouri to become an auxiliary member of that Society, and through a delegate or by correspondence to make an annual report to that Society of the work of this Society.

4. To do honor to those patriotic men and women who secured the admission of the State to the Union and laid the foundations for our present prosperity and happiness.

Article III.

MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. *Original.* The original membership shall consist of those who are present at the first meeting and assist in the organization of this Society.

2. *How Acquired.* Men and women may be elected to membership upon application, by an affirmative majority vote of the Executive Committee, or this Society.

3. *How Terminated.* Membership in this Society shall be terminated by (1) resignation; (2) failure for 60 days to pay any amount which may be due to the Society; (3) the unanimous vote, less five, of the members at any regular meeting; or (4) by death.

Article IV.

OFFICERS.

Section 1. *Enumeration.* The officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, five Representatives to the Missouri State Centennial Committee of One Thousand, of The State Historical Society of Missouri, and such others as may be temporarily or for a term appointed by the Executive Committee.

2. *Term of Office.* The term of office shall be one year and until a successor shall have been elected or appointed, and shall have assumed the duties of the office, unless a shorter term shall have been specified at the time of election or appointment.

3. *Election of.* The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting or at a regular meeting thereafter.

4. *Expiration of the Term of Office.* The term of office shall end (1) upon the expiration of the term for which elected and the election, qualification and assumption of official duties by a successor; (2) by the unanimous vote, less five, of the members of the Society, present at a regular meeting of the Society, and (3) by death.

Article V.

Section 1. *President.* The duties of the President shall be to (1) preside at meetings of the Society and of the Executive Committee; (2) to appoint the members of committees; (3) transact the business of the Society between meetings of the Executive Committee; and (4) perform such other duties as may be requested by the Executive Committee of the Society.

2. *Vice-President.* The duties of the Vice-President shall be to (1) perform the duties of the President in his absence, or upon his oral or written request; and (2) perform such other duties as may be requested by the Executive Committee or the Society.

3. *Treasurer.* The duties of the Treasurer shall be to (1) collect the money due the Society; (2) pay from the Society's funds such bills as may be approved by the President, Executive Committee or Society; and (3) report the condition of the Society's finances whenever requested to do so by the President, Executive Committee or Society.

4. *Secretary.* The duties of the Secretary shall be to (1) record the proceedings of the meetings of the Executive Committee and the Society; (2) conduct the correspondence of the Society; (3) report to the various newspapers and to The State Historical Society of Missouri all news items of interest and importance; (4) safely keep the records of the Society; and (5) perform such other duties as may be requested by the President, Executive Committee or the Society.

5. *Representatives.* The duties of the five Representatives shall be to (1) attend the meetings of the Missouri Centennial Committee of One Thousand, of the State Historical Society of Missouri and report to it the work of this Society, and upon returning report to this Society its work; and (2) perform such other duties as may be requested by the President, the Executive Committee, or the Society.

Article VI.

COMMITTEES.

Section 1. *Enumeration.* The committees of this Society shall consist of (1) Early history of this county; (2) Sketches of pioneer men and women; (3) Centennial Celebration; and (4) Executive Committee.

2. *Number of Members.* The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Treasurer and Secretary, *ex officio*, and the chairmen of the other committees. The com-

mittees, other than the Executive, shall consist of such number of members as the Executive Committee shall, from time to time, determine.

3. *Calling of Meetings.* Meetings of the Committees may be called by their respective chairmen, or three members, or the President.

4. *Meetings without notice.* Meetings of Committees may be held at any time, when all of the members are present.

Article VII.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

Section 1. *Early History of this County.* The Committee on Early History of this County shall by investigation and inquiry learn the important events in connection with the admission of the State and the organization of the County and report from time to time to this Society.

2. *Sketches of Pioneer Men and Women.* The Committee on Sketches of Pioneer Men and Women shall search the records of the State and this County, read the old newspapers and the histories of the State and compile the names of the men and women of this County who took influential parts in securing the admission of the State and the organization of this County, and report from time to time to this Society.

3. *Centennial Celebration.* The Committee on Centennial Celebration shall consider from time to time how the Centennial of the State and this County can be most appropriately celebrated and whether it shall be celebrated by this County on its own account or in connection with adjoining counties having a similar history and report as occasion may require.

4. *Executive.* The Executive Committee shall (1) keep a record in the minute book of this Society of all its proceedings and reports received and cause such minutes and reports to be read at each meeting of this Society; (2) remove committeemen who fail to perform their duties and appoint their successors; (3) appoint special committees as occasion may require; (4) consider at each meeting the subject of finances

to the end that there may be in the treasury funds with which to pay expenses and that no debts be incurred; and (5) between meetings of this Society conduct all of its other business.

Article VIII.

QUORUM.

Section 1. *Society.* A quorum of this Society shall consist of the members who shall assembly at a time and place, which shall have been designated by written call or published notice fifteen days in advance by the President, Executive Committee, or Society.

2. *Executive Committee.* A quorum of the Executive Committee shall consist of the members of the Committee who may assembly at a time and place, which shall have been designated five days in advance by the President or a majority of the Committee; or at the time and place fixed by resolution for the holding of regular meeting.

3. *Committees.* A quorum of each of the committees shall consist of the members thereof who shall assembly at a time and place, which shall have been designated fifteen days previous to the date of such meeting, by a notice mailed to the respective members by the President, Chairman of such Committee, or three members of the Committee.

4. *Proxies.* Members of Committees and of the Society may be represented at meetings by proxies.

Article IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. *Constitution.* The Constitution may be amended by a majority vote at any meeting of the Society whenever a notice containing, substantially, the proposed change shall have been mailed, postage prepaid, to the members of the Society thirty days in advance of the meeting, at which it is proposed it shall be changed.

2. *By-Laws.* The By-laws may be amended at any meeting by two-thirds affirmative vote.

BY-LAWS.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Section 1. The Annual Meetings of the Society shall be held on the first Monday, after the first Tuesday in February in each year, at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall designate by resolution.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

2. The time and place for holding regular meetings shall be determined by resolution of the Executive Committee.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

3. Special Meetings of the Society may be held at any time and place upon call by the President of the Executive Committee, but the business of such meetings shall be confined to, substantially, the subjects stated in such call.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

4. Notices of annual regular and special meetings may be given by publishing the same in at least three newspapers printed and circulated in this County at least fifteen days before such meeting, or by sending a copy thereof by mail to each member of this Society to his postoffice address. Notice of all meetings of this Society shall be mailed to the Secretary of The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, at the same time notice of such meetings is given to the members of this Society.

ANNUAL DUES.

5. The Annual Dues of men members shall be $————, payable in advance on the last day of January in each year. Whenever a man shall have been elected during the year, he shall pay his dues in advance to the last day of the next January.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Section 6. The Order of Business at meetings of this Society may be as follows:

1. Call to Order.
2. Roll Call.
3. Reading, consideraton, correction, if necessary, and approval of unapproved proceedings of former meetings.
4. Reports of Officers.
5. Reports of Committees.
6. Miscellaneous Business.
7. Adjournment.

PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY.

Section 7. The authority in parliamentary proceedings, except as otherwise provided from time to time by this Society, shall be Roberts' Rules of Parliamentary Procedure.

MONEY.

Section 8. Liabilities shall not be created unless the money to pay them is in the hands of the Treasurer. All liabilities created when the money for payment of them is not in the hands of the Treasurer shall be the liabilities of those creating them and not of the Society.

REPORT TO THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI, COLUMBIA

The citizens of.....
(Town, neighborhood or county)
have organized a Historical Society.
Name.....
(Write name plainly)
Postoffice Address.....
Date of organization..... .....
(Day, month and year) (Place)
Name of President..... .....
(Address)
Name of Secretary..... .....
(Address)
Names of Representatives—
(1)..... .....
(Address)
(2)..... .....
(Address)
(3)..... .....
(Address)
(4)..... .....
(Address)
(5)..... .....
(Address)
Number of organization Members.....
(Indicate number of men.....)
(" " " women.....)

HOWARD COUNTY HAS TWO CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS.

WALTER RIDGWAY.

Howard County has had two Centennial Celebrations this year. The first celebration, which was a Home-Coming held at Fayette Wednesday and Thursday August 15 and 16, commemorated the hundredth birthday of Howard County which was organized five years before Missouri was admitted into the Union. The second celebration was a hundredth anniversary meeting of the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Church, South, held at Fayette from August 30th to September 5th. Both celebrations were of great historical importance, not only locally but to the State of Missouri and indeed to at least three or four surrounding states.

Suffice to say that the territory of Howard County as originally laid out by the Missouri territorial legislature, while indefinite in its confines, included many counties in what is now Iowa, and the Missouri Conference has, within a hundred years of its history, grown into a multitude of conferences covering many states. Inasmuch as both celebrations have some vital bearing upon the greater celebration of Missouri's one hundredth Birthday in 1920 and 1921, a somewhat extended acccount of the celebrations merits space in the *Missouri Historical Review.*

The Howard County Court officially hung out the latch-string to her daughter counties when an order was written by the Clerk asking the courts of forty-one counties of Missouri and Iowa, originally part of Howard County, to take official notice of the celebration of the hundredth birthday of Howard County, and requesting the courts of those counties to participate in the festivities. The County Court appropriated $500.00 for the Home-Coming Committee, of which Circuit Clerk, A. L. Kirby was Chairman, and the Fayette City Council gave $200.00. Other town councils of the county aided in the enterprise too.

Two foreign countries, Holland and Mexico, eighteen states and about sixty counties of Missouri were represented at the big Home-Coming and Hundredth Anniversary Celebration, according to the register kept by the *Howard County Advertiser* (Fayette) on the grounds during the celebration. It is estimated that at least 15,000 people came to honor the county which had given them birth and nurture.

The first day, Wednesday, was a full day from early morn to dewy eve. In the forenoon a big parade which represented the spirit of a century took place. In this parade were floats from the various townships of Howard County, and many decorated automobiles.

At noon Wednesday a grand, old-fashioned basket dinner was served on the Central Campus. And when the fragments were gathered up they would have fed another crowd of like proportions.

Commemorative addresses were made on the campus of Central College following the dinner, by E. W. Stephens of Columbia, chairman of the Building Committee for the New State Capitol, by Judge Henry Lamm of Sedalia, republican candidate for governor, by Dean Walter Williams of the Missouri School of Journalism, and by Dr. C. C. Woods of St. Louis, editor of the Christian Advocate. Paul P. Prosser, prosecuting attorney of Howard County, was chairman of the meeting.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Prosser introduced Hon. W. D. Vandiver, sub-treasurer of St. Louis, who said that the very platform from which he was speaking was on the site where his father's house stood when he was a student of Central College in the seventies. Mr. Vandiver, therefore, confined himself to memories of those days. Elder A. N. Lindsey of Clinton and Wiliam Hughes of Kansas City spoke later in the afternoon.

Here is a list of those who registered at the Advertiser booth who came from other states or from foreign countries:

Mrs. Susan Martin, Welsh, Okla.; Mr. Andrew J. Herndon, Prescott, Ariz.; Mrs. I. D. Webster, Pleasant Hill, Ill.; Mrs. W. A. Durst, Enid, Okla.; Walter James Stephens

Caples, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Vernon Schnell, Kalispell, Mont.; George Axtell, East St. Louis, Ill.; Mrs. Jas. A. Car, Esqueda, Sonoria, Mexico; H. M. Hellyer, Los Angeles, Calif.; Frank Winn, Elk City, Okla.; Mrs. M. R. Bradshaw, Northampton, Mass.; Miss Frances Bradshaw, Northampton, Mass.; Mrs. C. S. Black and daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. W. C. McGavock, and son, William, Mt. Pulaski, Ill.; Henry Tyler, Elk City, Okla.; Ed Walden, Three Forks, Mont.; Miss Constance Cooper, Dallas, Texas; Caro Whitehurst, Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. E. A. Walden, Miss Goldie Walden, Three Forks, Mont.; Mrs. C. F. Haffenden and son, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. J. T. Allen, Lone Wolf, Okla.; Wallace Chesney, Jr., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mrs. M. B. Sears, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Champion, Enid, Okla.; Mrs. J. R. Gibbons, Topeka, Kansas; Mrs. Sallie McMellon, Naoam, Calif.; M. Etta Miser, Fairfield, Ia.; Mrs. J. C. Crabtree, Eufaula, Okla.; Helen Marie Allen, Lone Wolf, Okla.; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Graham, El Paso, Texas; Lurline Crabtree, Eufaula, Okla.; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Allen, Lone Wolf, Okla.; Mrs. Earl Adams, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Master Jesse Gross, Napa, Calif.; J. H. Sampson, Muskogee, Okla.; Mrs. T. M. Wasson, Mangum, Okla.; Miss Myrtle Wasson, Mangum, Okla.; Mrs. T. M. Rennold, Strong City, Okla.; Mrs. S. A. Fleming, Spokane, Wash.; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Kirby, Tucumcari, New Mexico; Carry Van Ravensway, Haag, Holland; Walter N. Geery, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. G. G. Mears, Barbersville, Okla.; J. A. Hubbard, Kansas City, Kansas; Miss Lois Gunter, Texarkana, Texas; T. M. Rennold, Strong City, Okla.; J. G. March, Paul's Valley, Okla.; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stovall, Misses Ruth and Mildred Stovall, Russell Stovall, Williams, Calif.; Alexine Kimball, Williams, Calif.; C. F. Wheeler, and family, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Lena Hobson, Topeka, Kansas; Miss Ruth Zimmerman, Topeka, Kansas; Mrs. Sam Miller, Bentonia, Miss.; F. K. Eaton, Hollywood, Calif.; Mildred Allison, Dennison, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Winn, Elk City, Okla.

The following is the record of attendance by states and countries: Oklahoma 22, Arizona 2, Illinois 5, Louisiana 1,

Montana 3, Mexico 1, California 12, Massachusetts 2, Kansas 6, Texas 6, Mississippi 1, Iowa 1, Arkansas 1, Washington 1, New Mexico 2, Utah 1, Oregon 1, Colorado 1, Holland 1.

An interesting exhibit of relics of pioneer days was held at the Public Library both days. In the collection were many pieces of furniture, pictures, guns, spinning wheels, needle work, etc.

Perhaps the celebration itself is less interesting to the readers of the *Review* however than the events which were celebrated or than any deductions of my own as to the significance of the home-comings, and, for that reason, a brief sketch of events connected with the history of Howard County is not out of place here.

Howard County history is full of thrills and romance to us of 1916, and to tell the story of the settlement and of the development of the county, which antedates the organization of the State of Missouri by four years, is a pleasureable task indeed, especially to one whose forebears lived in the first rude stockades of the county. The French explored portions of Howard County contiguous to the Missouri River and established trading posts a few years prior to 1800. Such names as Bonne Femme and Moniteau attest the fact that these streams were first seen and named by French explorers. Joseph Marie, a Frenchman, was the first settler. He made his his home at "Eagle's Nest," in Franklin Township. In the year 1800 he deeded a tract of land to Asa Morgan; this is the first authentic record of settlement. The first American to set foot within the present limits of the county were Ira P. Nash and his company of men, who came in 1804. Part of the land which they surveyed near old Franklin was afterwards occupied by the celebrated "Hardeman's Garden," which was laid off in 1820 on the Missouri River, five miles above old Franklin, opposite the mouth of the Lamine River. It was a beautiful, ornamental spot, laid off and cultivated as a botanical garden by John Hardeman, native of North Carolina and a gentleman of wealth, leisure and taste.

Lewis and Clark, on their famous expedition, arrived at the mouth of the Bonne Femme in Howard County on the

seventh day of June, 1804, and camped for the night. Nathan and Daniel M. Boone, sons of the noted hunter, came to the county in 1807 with their kettles and manufactured salt at the place now known throughout the state as "Boonslick." They shipped salt down the river in canoes made of hollow sycamore logs. In 1808 Col. Benjamin Cooper, with his wife and five sturdy sons, settled two miles from Boonslick. Kit Carson was a babe, one year old when his father came to the county in 1810. Carson went west in 1826, where he made his reputation as a scout. About 1812 trouble with the Indians began and the settlers were compelled to erect forts, in which they lived for several years. The county was organized in 1816 and was the ninth in what was then the Territory of Missouri. At this time Howard County was almost limitless, embracing 22,000 square miles, or one-third of the present area of the state.

The first settlers of Howard County lived mostly in forts or stockades. Prominent among these were Fort Cooper, Fort Kinkead, Fort Hempstead, and Fort Head. Relics from many of these old forts, such as pieces of furniture, may be found in various homes of Howard County to-day.

Howard County was named for Benjamin Howard, first Governor of the Territory of Missouri from 1810 to 1813. Governor Howard, the son of the Revolutionary hero, was born in Virginia in 1760. He was at one time a member of the Kentucky Legislature and of Congress from Kentucky. He resigned from Congress to become Governor of Upper Louisiana Territory, which became Missouri Territory during his administration in 1812.

Original Howard County, as organized January 13, 1816, enbraced within its territory the counties of Boone, Cole, north part of Miller, Morgan, north part of Benton and St. Clair, Henry, Johnson, LaFayette, Pettis, Saline, Cooper, Moniteau, Clay, Clinton, DeKalb, Putnam, Sullivan, Linn, Ray, Caldwell, Carroll, Livingston, Mercer, Gentry, Worth, Harrison, Daviess, Chariton, Randolph, Macon, Adair and possibly parts of Shelby, Monroe, and Audrian in Missouri, and the counties of Union, Ringold, Clarke, Decatur and

Wayne and parts of Taylor, Adams, Lucas, Monroe, and Appanoose in Iowa. It was larger than Vermont, Massachusetts, Deleware and Rhode Island. By an act of the Legislature, approved February 16, 1825, Howard County was reduced to its present limits.

Perhaps one of the greatest events that occurred in the year 1819, in the then brief history of Howard County, was the arrival of the steamer Independence, under Capt. John Nelson. It was the first steamboat that ever attempted the navigation of the Missouri River. The Independence had been chartered by Col. Elias Rector and others of St. Louis to ascend the Missouri River as high as the Chariton, two miles above Glasgow. She left St. Louis May 15, 1819, and reached Franklin, Howard County, on May 28. Upon the arrival of the Independence a public dinner was given the passengers and officers.

No less interesting is the following account in the Missouri Intelligencer of April 27, 1819, regarding an overland stage route. "It is contemplated, we understand, shortly to commence running a stage from St. Louis to Franklin. Such an undertaking would, no doubt, liberally remunerate the enterprising and meritorious individuals engaged and be of immense benefit to the public, who would doubtless, prefer this to any other mode of traveling. A stage has been running from St. Louis to St. Charles three times a week for several months past. Another from the town of Illinois (now East St. Louis), to Edwardsville; a line from Edwardsville to Vincennes, we understand, is in contemplation. It will then only remain to have it continued from Vincennes to Louisville. When these lines shall have been in operation a direct communication by stage will then be opened from the Atlantic States to Boon's Lick on the Missouri."

At New Franklin to-day stands a large granite marker erected in 1909 by the Daughters of the American Revolution to indicate the end of the celebrated Boon's Lick trail and the beginning of the Santa Fe trail. These two roads became great thoroughfares of trade and emigration to the Southwest.

The town of Franklin early became the economic center of the Boonslick country. It was here that Nathaniel Patten of Massachusetts founded his newspaper, the *Missouri Intelligencer* and *Boonslick Advertiser*, of which the first issue was printed April 23, 1819. Benjamin Holliday, a Virginian, was his partner for a while in the new venture. Hard times soon overtook the partners, due chiefly to a failure to collect their bills. The editors were forced to engage in other lines of business to support themselves. In one issue of the paper it was announced that the editors had received by steamboat "150 barrels of excellent superfine flour and a few barrels of excellent whiskey," which was for sale. The irregularity of the mails was a hardship in publishing the new paper. As Dean Williams stated in his address at the Home-Coming, the *Intelligencer* had but fifty subscribers at the end of the first year. In 1819, Patten was appointed postmaster, and a year later the postoffice was robbed of $800 which he was forced to replace. Death occurred in his family and Patten himself suffered from ill health. In June, 1826, Patten moved the *Intelligencer* to Fayette. It was there that he bacame involved in a sordid and bitter rivalry with James H. Birch, editor of the *Western Monitor*. On May 4, 1830, Patten moved again, to Columbia this time.

The first teacher was Jonathan Findley, who taught as early as 1820 or 1821. He was a member of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1820 and later head of the land office in Lexington, Mo. Findley was from the famous Pennsylvania Findley family. One brother became Governor of Pennsylvania, later Congressman and finally United States Senator. Another became Congressman from Ohio and Jonathan was one of the state founders of Missouri. The Young Ladies Institute of Learning was the first school of prominence in the southern part of the county. The old building in which this school was conducted stands as a monument to the cause of education near the site of old Franklin.

Central and Howard College gradually grew out of an effort in 1840 and 1843 (according to the statement of Rev. Carr W. Pritchett) to establish at Fayette the State University.

The question of the location of the University awakened the liveliest interest in several counties in the state—notably in Boone, Callaway, and Howard. Each of these, including Cooper and Cole, made their bids in land and money. Boone County bid $117,900, Callaway bid $96,000, Howard bid $94,000, Cooper bid $40,000, and Cole bid $30,000.

Failing in their effort to secure the State University at Fayette, the people determined to build up a school in their own midst which would be an honor to themselves and to the state. A building was erected which was offered to the State during the contest for the location of the university. This was burned down soon afterwards, but rebuilt previous to 1844. For a time a school was conducted in it by Mr. Patterson, afterwards president of Masonic College. In 1844 it was sold for debt and was purchased by Capt. William D. Finney, and by him transferred under most generous conditions to the Methodist Episcopal Church, for school purposes. In the fall of 1844 Howard High School, the mother of both Central and Howard Colleges, was organized by William T. Lucky. He began with only seven pupils. In a year or two President Lucky was joined by his brother-in-law, Rev. Nathan Scarritt. The school attained a remarkable prosperity.

One among the first schools kept in the town of Glasgow was opened by Rev. Charles D. Simpson, an old Presbyterian minister. This was between the years of 1840 and 1843. The most important school up to 1850 was known as the Glasgow Female Seminary. It was erected in 1846-49. The first principal of the school was Rev. A. B. Frazier, who was succeeded by Revs. George S. Savage and French Strother and others. Pritchett Institute or College as it is now known, owes its origin solely to the enterprise and benevolence of Rev. James. O. Swinney. The year 1865, following the close of the great Civil War, found the country sadly in need of means of academic and collegiate education. It was to aid in meeting this want that this school was inaugurated. It was begun in the autumn of 1866 and for several years conducted in the building as the Glasgow Female Seminary and Odd Fellows' Hall. This building and the adjacent grounds and buildings

were secured for it by the influence and at the sole cost of Mr. Swinney.

Three Governors of Missouri were elected from Howard County—Lilburn W. Boggs, Thomas Reynolds and Claiborne F. Jackson. Other Governors who "hailed from Howard" were Austin King, John Miller, and Hamilton R. Gamble. Col. Ben Reeves and Lilburn Boggs were Lieutenant Governors—Boggs from '32 to '36 and afterwards elected Governor from '36 to '40. Hamilton R. Gamble, who was prosecuting attorney residing at Franklin, was appointed secretary of state by Gov. Bates. He later moved to St. Louis. Priestly H. McBride of Howard was secretary of state, also Joshua Barton. Howard has supplied the state treasury department with several secretaries, among whom were John Walker, James Earickson, A. W. Morrison, and R. P. Williams, and George Bingham, famous artist and portrait painter.

William B. Napton, practitioner of law in Fayette and editor of the *Boon's Lick Times*, was appointed attorney general of the State; in 1840 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court. He was re-elected several times. Other Supreme Court judges were: Mathias McGirk, George Tompkins, Abiel Leonard, whose youngest son, N. W. Leonard, still lives in Fayette; Hamilton R. Gamble, John P. Ryland, Jas. H. Birch, and John W. Henry. Judge David Barton, first Circuit Judge that presided over a court in Howard County, was also first United States Senator from Missouri. Thos. H. Benton was his colleague. Gen. Robert Wilson, probate judge of Howard County in 1833, was United States Senator in 1862. For Congressmen she sent Hon. J. B. Clark, Sr., in 1857, and Gen. John B. Clark, Jr., from '72 to '82. There were many lawyers of Howard who were eminent in their profession, well known over their own state and others as well. Judge David Todd of Franklin, Judge of the Howard Circuit, was one of the best known of the early judges. James W. Monson, practicing law in Fayette in 1863, was afterwards appointed Judge of the Cole Circuit, which position he held until his death. His wife, who was Miss Bettie

Kyle, played the violin beautifully, a rare accomplishment at that time for a woman.

Col. Joe Davis studied law part of his time with Gen. John Wilson, a lawyer of Fayette, and afterwards under Edward Bates of St. Louis. He was made one of the commissioners to lay out a road to Santa Fe, N. M. He was made colonel of a regiment in the Indian War and he commanded a brigade in the Mormon War. Robert Trimble Prewitt read law first under Judge Leonard, then under his uncle, Judge Trimble of Kentucky. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1865. There were also F. E. Grundy, Andrew McGirk, Robert McGavock, Cyrus Edward, Thomas Shackelford, Erskine Birch, John F. Williams, at one time commissioner of insurance, and a number of others noted for their skill and ability as lawyers. The brainiest men of the early days sought the position of editors on the county papers. Gen. John Wilson, afterwards a prominent lawyer, at one time was editor of the *Intelligencer*, the first newspaper published west of St. Louis. The paper was moved to Fayette from Franklin when the county seat was changed. Col. James H. Birch was at one time editor of the *Missourian*, and *The Boon's Lick Democrat* was edited by Judge Napton and Judge William A. Hall. Alphonso Wetmore of Old Franklin was the author of the first Gazetteer of Missouri.

Howard County has produced many great teachers; such a one was Carr W. Pritchett of Morrison Observatory, eminent mathematician and astronomer of world-wide fame. His son, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, was the head of the United States Geodetic Survey for several years, and was also president of the Massachusetts School of Technology and is now president of the board of Carnegie Foundation. Prof. W. T. Davis and Dr. William T. Lucky were honored educators far beyond the border of Howard.

The old county has sent out brilliant representatives in ecclesiastical lines, too. For pastors in the Christian Church there were Dr. Hopson, Tom Allen, Alex Proctor, and John W. McGarvey, the last a Fayette boy, who married a Fayette girl. He went to Kentucky and was president of the Bible

School near Lexington. He was a scholar of wide reputation. The Baptist church gave such men as Mr. Wm. Thompson, and Dr. Pope Yeaman. The Episcopal church, though small, has sent out two Bishops—Abiel Leonard, Bishop of Arizona and Utah, and Ethelbert Talbot of Montana. Bishop Leonard died in the West; Bishop Talbot is now Bishop of western Pennsylvania. Rev. Robert Talbot, brother of the Bishop, was rector of the same church for 25 years in Kansas City, then accepted a call to Washington, D. C., where he has been ever since. The Methodist church has supplied the county with many brilliant preachers, such as Caples, Joe Pritchett, Redman, Forster, W. G. Miller, and Dr. Wm. A. Smith of Central College. Fielding Marvin and his father, Bishop Marvin, labored among the people of this county and won the love and admiration of all. A famous doctrinal preacher of early days was Jesse Green, who lived in Howard County. Carr W. Pritchett, the astronomer, was also a fine preacher and profound theologian. Howard has sent out one brilliant bishop, Dr. E. R. Hendrix, born and reared in Fayette, pastor of Howard Church and president of Central College for several years. His brother, Joseph Hendrix, was well known for his work in building up the public schools of Brooklyn and was one of the best known bankers in the United States.

Another Fayette son is Admiral Uriel Sebree, now retired and living in California. Millard F. Watts, eminent lawyer of St. Louis, son of Dr. J. J. Watts of Fayette, was reared and educated here.

In the diplomatic line John H. Halderman, one of the first merchants in Fayette, was sent in 1883 as Minister to one of the South American States. In 1890 Geo. H. Wallace, resident farmer of Howard County and a cultivated gentleman, was appointed Consul to Australia, and later to Mexico.

Howard has furnished the whole country with responsible men in high places. If she claimed all the great men who went out from the original Howard County, which extended from the Osage River on the east to Vernon County on the south, as far as Adams County, Iowa, on the north, and on the west no fixed boundary, there would be nothing left for the other

counties to boast of. The merchants of Franklin and Fayette engaged in the Santa Fe trade at the earliest date, many of them afterwards becoming wealthy merchants of St. Louis. Immediately after the Civil War one of the Fayette merchants, Benjamin Smith, opened a commission office in New York City and bought for three stores in Missouri, in which he held a partnership. He also bought for many others.

Prominent among the writers produced in Howard County is Major Gardenhire of New York City.

Kit Carson, the celebrated western scout, was a Howard County man. Gov. Bradley of Nevada, was from Howard and his daughter, a Fayette girl, married Judge Belknap, of the Supreme Bench of Nevada. Gov. Shafroth of Colorado, now Senator, was a Fayette boy and he married a Fayette girl.

This is the brief story of Howard County and of Howard Countians. Much more might be written, yes, volumes more and perhaps it will be by 1920 and 1921 when Missouri will celebrate her hundredth birthdays.

The Home-Coming celebration of Howard's one hundredth birthday was first suggested by the members of the Fayette Chapter of the D. A. R.

The members of the local committee of the Missouri State Centennial Committee of One Thousand are making an effort to correlate the celebration here with the greater celebration of the State's birthday in 1920 and 1921. The members of the committee from Howard County to help make plans for the State Celebration are: Judge A. W. Walker, Walter Ridgway, editor of the *Howard County Advertiser;* Mrs. Sam C. Major, Miss Alice Kinney, and attorney James H. Denny. The committee has in mind a new history of Howard County and the collection of the historical matter and relics of Central Missouri which will be offered as a part of the celebration feature of the State's Birthday.

Howard County has been the cradle of Methodism in Missouri, and the one hundredth annual conference which was held in Fayette two weeks following the Home-Coming is of nearly as much historic importance as the Home-Coming.

The Conference was the summing up of a hundred years of achievement. Following hard upon the heels of the celebration of Howard County's hundredth birthday and Home-Coming, the spirit of the Conference session was the centennial spirit indeed. Many great addresses were made during the week.

Church union and fraternalism was emphasized during the conference sessions.

Rev. E. L. Robison, of Westboro, Missouri Conference Methodist Episcopal Church, the first speaker, made a strong plea for the unification of American Methodism. Bishop Hendrix responded. Rev. W. M. Alexander, pastor of Arch Street Church, Hannibal, was appointed to bear greetings to the next session of the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Kirksville, September 20.

A resolution concerning the unification of the Methodist Churches was presented by Rev. R. H. Cooper and unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Nine Southern Methodist Conferences of the forty-seven conferences that have grown out of the Missouri sent special representatives who brought greetings and felicitations. The Conferences represented were North Arkansas Conference; Little Rock Conference; East Oklahoma; West Oklahoma; St. Louis; Southwest Missouri Conference; Denver Conference; Montana Conference.

The sentiment of the Centennial Conference was crystalized in the bronze tablet which was presented on the first day. The tablet which now adorns Centenary Chapel of Central College bears the figures of Bishop McKendree, Bishop Marvin and Bishop Hendrix. Secretary C. O. Ransford said in presenting the tablet: "Certain expressions on this tablet tell us that growing out of the Missouri Conference there are forty-seven Conferences. These conferences stretch from Arkansas and Oklahoma on the south to Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas on the north, and from Indiana on the east to Montana and Colorado on the west. The very heart of the Methodist Church is in this great land of ours.

Growing out of the Illinois Conference, the first to separate from us, there are twenty-two conferences.

John Travis, the first regularly appointed itinerant to Missouri assisted by William McKendree, the presiding elder and other ministers, during his first year of labor held numerous meetings. In 1806, his appointment was Missouri, a circuit without a member or an appointment to preach anywhere, but the end of this first year saw two organized circuits with 106 members. In ten years by the time of the organization of the Missouri Conference in 1816 the gospel was carried by these pioneer itinerants up and down the Mississippi River for a distance of more than two hundred miles and westward half across the state, besides being extended eastward through Illinois and Indiana and southward to Arkansas."

Methodist preachers were first appointed to Howard County or what was then called the Boon's Lick Country in 1815. At that time according to Rev. Ransford there were six Methodist Circuits in Missouri with eight hundred and forty-nine members; one in Arkansas with ninety-two; and eight in Illinois and Indiana, which were then in the Missouri Conference, with 1,938 members. There are now 130,100 Southern Methodists; 96,948 white and 10,124 colored Northern Methodists; and 1,838 members in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church with perhaps 10,000 members in the small Methodist bodies; or 249,010 in all. Forty-seven Conferences in fourteen states with 1,394,132 members have grown out of the Conference.

When the thirteenth session of the Missouri Conference met at Fayette Camp Ground in September, 1828, the vast western empire of the Louisiana Purchase had been a possession of the American Government only twenty-five years, Missouri had been a sovereign state only seven years. Howard, the great mother of counties, had been organized only twelve years while Fayette, the county-seat, was only a village, having been laid out in 1823. Ecclesiastically, but twenty-two years had intervened since John Travis had crossed the Mississippi, the first regularly appointed Methodist minister to the Missouri Circuit without geographical limits, with-

out an appointed place for preaching and without a member. The Boonslick circuit in whose bounds the Conference was held had been organized only thirteen years. In all Missouri there were six circuits north of the river with 1,088 white and 121 colored members; south of the river there were seven circuits with 1,445 white and 161 colored members; and in Arkansas Territory, still a part of the Missouri conference, there were four circuits with 724 white and 68 colored members. The total conference membership was 3,257 white and 350 colored members.

The Boonslick circuit organized in 1815, the seventh for the whole conference and the second north of the river, had 251 white and 9 colored members. Lamino, the first charge to grow out of the Boonslick circuit, organized in 1818, had 263 white and 8 colored, and Fishing River, in Ray county, the most westerly Methodist circuit in all the world, had 218 white and 16 colored members. All these circuits lay along the Missouri River. The western country was sparsely settled. Independence had been laid out only four years. Westport had come into existence in 1825 and Joseph Robidoux who reached Blacksnake Hill in 1826, now St. Joseph, was dwelling alone among the Indians. Liberty, Clay County, was the most westerly town in the United States and the Military Reservation at Fort Leavenworth, the farthest western postoffice.

The country just being settled, conditions were primitive and there being no church house the conference was held at Fayette Camp Ground two miles north on the Glasgow road.

The pioneer preacher had many hardships mingled with his pleasure.

John Script tells of an experience, he, Jesse Walker and John Schroeder met with at a camp meeting on the Boonslick circuit in the summer of 1817. "On our arrival at our destination, we found the idea of the camp meeting almost relinquished on account of the general scarcity of provisions; but aware of a boat having left St. Louis with provisions for this country and it being about the time it should arrive, we raised some money among ourselves, and dispatched a man to

the landing who providentially arrived there in time to purchase the first barrel of flour and one hundred pounds of bacon; and we had our camp meeting. The large table was erected on forks, the cooking, etc., were under the superintendence of a good brother and sister. Many of the good sisters brought vegetables, milk, honey, butter, etc., and all ate in common. The congregation was large, the work was great, its effects general, and every characteristic of it deep and impressive, the services in the pulpit and the alter excessive, and with scarcely any intermission day or night."

Bishop Soule, who had held the previous conference in St. Louis presided and James Bankson was secretary. Persons still living in 1883 who as children had attended this camp meeting conference were struck by the dress of Bishop Soule. "His coat was made with a stiff upright collar; it was straight breasted and shad-belly. His pants came just below the knee, and high top boots buttoned over them."

The preachers' allowances at this time, there were no salaries then, were a fraction less than $76.00 for married men and $38.00 for unmarried. In addition home-made clothing was given. Two men, N. M. Talbot, and E. T. Perry, destined for great and hard service, were received by transfer. Two, Jerome C. Berryman and William Johnson, were received on trial. These four men spent the prime of their lives as missionaries and teachers among the Indians.

William Johnson, one of the two admitted on trial, was one of three brothers who entered the conference from Howard County. Thomas in 1826, William in 1828 and B. R. in 1830. Their father John Johnson came to Howard County from Virginia in 1825 and assisted in building the first Methodist Church in Fayette in 1825. Their sister Susan was the wife of William Shores and the mother of J. F. Shores, also Methodist preachers. William Johnson died in 1842 after fourteen years of hardships and exposure among the Indians.

Jerome C. Berryman was one of the most remarkable men universal Methodism has known. He was born in Kentucky, February 22, 1810, and came to Missouri in August, 1828, and soon thereafter was licensed to preach by the

Quarterly Conference of Saline and St. Francois Circuits, to which, after his admission on trial at Fayette in September, he was appointed Junior Preacher. His various appointments took him all over Missouri and Arkansas, besides he labored thirteen years among the Indians in Kansas. He was at different times in charge of Arcadia and Howard High Schools. After 1845, when the St. Louis conference was organized, his labors were is southeast Missouri. He was a member of the General Conference in 1844 as was also Andrew Hunter of Arkansas, who died in 1906 aged 96 years. These two men whose lives stretched out almost a century each,—Berryman died in 1906, aged 96 years,—were the connecting links of these modern times with the beginning of Methodism in the Great West.

The Missouri Conference met for the second time at Fayette in 1839. Except the Indian Mission work, the conference territory was wholly within the state. The circuits in Arkansas were organized into a separate conference in 1856, the year Arkansas was admitted as a state.

At this conference the preachers reported 10,587 white, 1185 colored and 385 Indian members, an increase of 1860 white, 279 colored and 11 Indian members. The Platte Purchase, this the first year, reported two circuits and 389 members. The call for ministers to new fields was urgent and preachers were sent to Gallatin and Chillicothe in the Grand River country and two preachers were sent to each of the following circuits that the work might be extended,—St. Louis, Potosi, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, Springfield, Boonville, Platte, Bowling Green, St. Charles, Hannibal, Fayette and Columbia.

There were sixty-three organized counties and practically every county seat town was the head of a Methodist circuit. By reorganization of new circuits the old Boonslick Circuit had been reduced in territory and now only the two counties Howard and Randolph were included in what hereafter was called Fayette Circuit. There were 622 members. Andrew Monroe was the Presiding Elder and David Fisher was the preacher in charge. Like James Keyte, who was

appointed to the Boonslick Circuit in 1821 and located near Keytesville and William Shores who was on the Circuit in 1828 and married and located near what is now the Washington Chapel neighborhood, a church he helped to build, David Fisher was so much pleased with Howard County that he located in 1847 seven miles south of Fayette. Under his influence a church house in 1849 called Ebenezer, was built.

The original state constitution adopted in 1820 made provision for free schools and called attention to the importance of a state university. In all the counties along the Boonslick country there were private and subscription schools. In St. Charles county, there are still small seminaries conducted by means of small endowments whose beginning dates back many years. Lindenwood College, St. Charles, a Presbyterian school for girls, was founded in 1830. The Missouri Conference as early as 1833 had begun plans for St. Charles College for boys and girls which was chartered in 1837. The Danville Female Academy in Montgomery County, a Methodist school for girls, was in full operation in 1837.

Schools were kept in Fayette, Howard County, from the beginning of the village settlement. In 1834 a most excellent educational institution called the Fayette Academy was established by Archibald Patterson. The building was brick and contained two rooms and was located a little to the West and South of Central College.

The importance of the Boonslick Country and Howard County may be seen at this time in that at the first railroad convention held in St. Louis April 20, 1836, the first proposition agreed on was, "It is now expedient to adopt measures for the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to Fayette, with the view of ultimately extending the road in that the general direction as far as public convenience and the exigencies of trade may require."

Four sessions of the Missouri Conference have since 1828 been held in Fayette—1839, 1861, 1889, and 1899.

The three conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Missouri, now have 419 traveling and 276 local

preachers exclusive of superannuates, supernumeraries and supplies.

It must be said in closing that the two centennial celebrations held in Fayette this summer have been of far reaching importance to Howard County. A renewed interest has been shown in the study of County and State history, and these two celebrations have been the means of some preparation at least for the greater celebration of 1920 and 1921 when the people of Missouri, which means the people of many other states as well, celebrate the birthday of the first state hewn entirely from the primeval forests west of the Mississippi River.

The two celebrations, too, have had a social and an economic value especially to Howard County and Fayette. Probably fifteen thousand people have been here to meet friends and relatives, business has been quickened, and even land sales have been increased. What has taken place locally then should take on a larger scale four years hence when Missouri's birthday shall be heralded to the world and when the great family of Missourians shall gather around the festive board. Indeed a great state celebration should mean more to the people of Missouri than a world's fair for the reason that it will be scattered as it were, among the towns and rural communities of the 114 counties of the State.

And so in the somewhat transposed language of Mark Twain's Pudd'nhead Wilson, "It was wonderful to find Howard County but it would have been more wonderful to miss it."

HISTORICAL ARTICLES IN MISSOURI NEWSPAPERS —MAY, JUNE, JULY, 1916.

Adair County. Kirksville, *Journal.*
May 18. Official roster of Corporal Dix Post, No. 22, G. A. R.
May 25. Synopsis of Missouri history as presented in State Normal School historical pageant.
June 29. Sketch of the life of Major W. J. Ashlock, Civil War veteran.

Andrew County. Savannah, *Reporter.*
July 21. Two Savannah church bells whose history is connected with historic events of steamboat days on Missouri River.

Atchison County. Fairfax, *Forum*
June 2. Historical sketch of Fairfax Presbyterian Church.
July 28. History of Fairfax Lodge No. 208, Knights of Pythias.
——————————Rock Port, *Atchison County Journal*
June 1. Historical sketch of North Star Lodge No. 157, A. F. and A. M., established in Rock Port, 1855.
—————————— Tarkio, *Avalanche*
June 9. Sketch of the life of W. A. Rankin, Civil War veteran, banker, philanthropist.

Audrain County. Mexico, *Intelligencer.* (Weekly)
May 18. Some Civil War incidents in the life of Robert M. Allison, Mexico pioneer.
June 29. List of Union soldiers buried in Mexico cemeteries.
Sketch of the life of Prof. French Strother, Missouri pioneer educator.
July 20. When Alexander Campbell visited Mexico, 1859. Recollections of early day churches in Missouri.
—————————— —————————— *Ledger* (Weekly)
May 11. Historical sketch of Union Chapel, rural Presbyterian Church, established in 1871.
June 20. Historical sketch of Mexico Christian Church, organized 1846.
Alfred Petty—Audrain County's famous early day hunter and marksman.
July 27. Recollections of Father Jacob Coons, early day settler and minister.
Early days in Audrain county.
—————————— —————————— *Message*
June 8. How Laddonia was named. Some historic facts concerning the establishment of Audrain county towns.
—————————— Vandalia, *Leader*
June 2. Some Vandalia school history.

Barton County. Lamar, *Republican Sentinel*
July 20. List of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans residing in Barton county, July, 1916. Compiled by Dr. W. L. Griffin. See later issues.
—————————— Liberal, *News*
June 16. Barton county in 1886. Some facts regarding business firms, county officials and officers of old Free Thought University of Liberal.

Bates County. Adrian, *Journal*
July 20. Some early history of Bates county recalled by I. N. Lamon.
——— Butler, *Bates County Democrat*
May 18. How Bates county was named.
June 22. Some additional facts in regard to the naming of Bates county, from a letter by Floyd C. Shoemaker.
——— ——— *Bates County Record*
May 5. Recollections of the Bates county bench and bar, by L. D. Condee.
May 12. Historical sketch of Walnut township, Bates county.
Recollections of the organization of the first school district in Hudson township.
May 26. Recollections of Bates county during the Civil War, by Marshall L. Wolfe.

Boone County. Centralia, *Fireside Guard*
May 5. Recollections of Boone county in the fifties, by Mary Crutcher-Robinson.
May 12. Reminiscences of Boone county, by Mrs. Jennie Gibbins.
May 19. Reminiscences of early days in Centralia, by Lola Hays. See later issues.
Reminiscences of Centralia, by Mrs. Kate Lofland. See later issues.
May 26. A bit of Boone history. How Whoopup and Gallups Mill were named.
——— Columbia, *Daily Times*
June 15. History of Missouri University literary publications as revealed by collection of college periodicals in The State Historical Society.
July 13. Early day mining projects in Missouri and some railroads that were planned.
——— Columbia, *Tribune*
May 15. Sketch of the life of C. J. Walker, former State senator.
June 5. Sketch of the life of Harris Merton Lyon, Missouri short story writer.
June 22. Missouri's part in the Mexican War, 1846.
Roster of the members of the two companies raised in Boone county for the Mexican War, 1846.
——— Columbia, *University Missourian*
May 23. Some Columbia high school history as recalled by former superintendents and members of the school board.
May 29. Recollections of the days of corn pone.
June 7. Literary graveyard at Missouri University—some of the student publications since 1854.
June 13. Eugene Field as a journalist and poet. See following issue.
June 22. Nathaniel Patton, founder of the first newspaper west of St. Louis, and a Columbia citizen in 1830.
July 23. Some Columbia history as revealed by the city ordinances.

Buchanan County. De Kalb, *Tribune*
July 21. Sketch of the life of F. W. Haganstein, DeKalb pioneer merchant and Western freigher.
———St. Joseph, *Catholic Tribune*
June 24. Joseph Robidoux, founder of St. Joseph.
The Pony Express and early daos in St. Joseph.
July 1. Some hiftory of St. Francis Xavier's perish St. Joseph.
———*Gazette.*
July 7. St. Joseph Robidoux, founder of St. Joseph.orm.

July 9. Early history of packing industry in St. Joseph.
July 31. The Patee House—St. Joseph's earliest and most famous hotel, built in 1856.
——— ——— *News - Press*
June 2. Sketch of the life of John H. Carey, Missouri pioneer, Civil War veteran and member of state hospital board.
July 22. Sketch of the life of William M. Paxton, Missouri pioneer lawyer, poet and historian.
July 24. "Tootles"—St. Joseph's first theater, built in the days of Joseph Robidoux.

Caldwell County. Breckenridge, *Bulletin*
May 12. Sketch of the life of Rev. W. B. Wheeler, educator and minister.
June 30. Business record of Breckenridge in 1870, from an old book of accounts.

Callaway County. Fulton, *Gazette* (Weekly)
May 5. Some early Fulton history recalled by razing of old building erected in the '50's.

Cape Girardeau. Cape Girardeau, *Republican*
May 26. Historical sketch of Apple Creek Presbyterian Church near Jackson, established 1821.
June 23. Sketch of the life of A. A. Caldwell, oldest native born citizen of Cape Girardeau.
——— Jackson, *Cash-Book*
July 20. Historical sketch of Old Bethel Church, organized near Jackson, 1806.

Carroll County. Carrollton, *Democrat*
July 7. Historical sketch of Carrollton M. E. Church, South, established 1838.
July 14. List of Carroll county soldiers in Mexican War, 1846.
——— ——— *Republican*
May 25. When the James boys visited Lexington, 1875.
July 13. Sketch of the life of L. K. Kinsey, pioneer Carrollton attorney and county official.

Cass County. Harrisonville, *Cass County Democrat*
May 18. Sketch of the life of Charles W. Sloan, Missouri pioneer and former circuit judge.
June 15. Some early day newspaper history in Harrisonville.
——— *Cass County Leader.*
May 18. Roster of Co. E, 5th Regiment, Harrisonville company in Spanish-American War.
——— Pleasant Hill, *Times*
July 28. An incident of Pleasant Hill in the seventies, by T. H. Cloud.

Cedar County. Eldorado Springs, *News*
July 13. The discovery of Eldorado Springs—some history and traditions of early days in Cedar county.
——— Stockton, *Journal*
June 1. Sketch of the life of Capt. J. W. Prowell, Mexican and Civil War veteran.

Chariton County. Keytesville, *Chariton-Recorder*
June 2. Sketch of the life of Capt. James C. Wallace, Missouri Confederate veteran, lawyer and newspaper man.
——— Salisbury, *Press-Spectator*
May 5. Missouri's Anti-Bellum Governors. A paper read before Salisbury D. A. R.

May 17. Account of the bill introduced in Congress for a statue to Col. A. W. Doniphan.
June 23. Some facts regarding Asnaes Morgan, a Chariton county soldier of the Revolutionary War.
June 30. Account of dedicatory exercises over the grave of Edward Williams, Revolutionary soldier.

Clark County. Kahoka, *Clark County Courier*
May 12. Historical sketch of Hitt cemetery near Kahoka, by Jasper Blines.
May 19. Clark county of other days, by H. S. Moore.
May 26. Historical sketch of Medill cemetery, by Jasper Blines.
July 7. Historical sketch of the Prairie Church cemetery, by Jasper Blines.
July 28. Historical sketch of St. Paul's cemetery near Kahoka, by Jasper Blines.
———— ———— *Gazette-Herald*
May 5. Early days in Clark county, by John Gilhousen. See later issues.
———— Wyaconda, *Clark County News*
May 11. Recollections of a Clark county pioneer. Reprinted from *Clark County Courier*.

Clay County. Liberty, *Advance*
May 5. Memorial to Judge Elijah H. Norton, former Missouri Supreme Court judge. Prepared and read before Supreme Court by D. C. Allen.
June 2. The Platte Purchase, historical essay, by Alan F. Wherritt, winner of D. A. R. history medal in William Jewell College for 1916.
July 21. Sketch of the life of Judge William F. Gordon, California gold seeker, pioneer Liberty banker and county official.
———— ———— *Tribune*
July 14. Sketch of the life of William M. Drake, Confederate veteran.
July 21. Historical sketch of Providence Baptist Church, organized, 1844.

Cole County. Jefferson City, *Daily Post*
June 8. Sketch of the life of Oscar G. Burch, Civil War veteran, newspaper man and Cole county official.

Cooper County. Boonville, *Central Missouri Republican*
May 11. Historical sketch of Billingsville Evangelical Church, established 1855.
May 25. Historical sketch of Prairie Home Methodist Church.
June 1. The beginnings of Boonville, 1817.
June 22. Sketch of the life of Major W. A. Smiley, Civil War veteran and educator.
———— Bunceton, *Eagle*
May 26. How Cooper county was named.
June 2. Some facts regarding the life of Joseph Stephens, first settler in Bunceton neighborhood, 1817.

Dade County. Lockwood, *Luminary*
July 7. Recollections from an eventful life, by J. W. Carmack upon occasion of his announcement for county treasurer.

Dallas County. Buffalo, *Record*
June 22. Early days in Dallas county as recalled by Peter Humphrey, pioneer.

Daviess County. Gallatin, *Democrat*
July 20. Sketch of the life of James Thurston Green, Daviess county pioneer.
———— ———— *North Missourian*
May 25. Sketch of the life of Rev. J. H. Thorp, pioneer Missouri minister.

Franklin County. New Haven, *Leader*
May 12. Historical record of some of the earliest settlers in Boeuf township, Franklin county
June 23. Some history of the Boeuf Presbyterian Church, established, 1859.
———— Pacific, *Transcript.*
May 12. Record of commissioned and non-commissioned officers enlisted in Pacific Home Guards, 1861.
———— Sullivan, *News*
May 11. Historical sketch of Buncombe postoffice, established, 1842.
———— Union, *Republican Headlight*
May 5. Record of Union troops in Franklin county, in October, 1864, by Herman G. Kiel.
June 30. List of 126 early settlers in Galena township and on site of St. Clair. Compiled by Herman G. Kiel.
———— ————, *Franklin County Tribune*
May 19. Biographical data concerning some of the early citizens of Franklin county.
June 2. Franklin county in the Mexican War, by Clark Brown.
———— Washington, *Citizen*
June 2. List of sixty settlers near the site of Washington prior to 1830.
———— ————, *Franklin County Observer*
May 19. Biographical sketch of David Murphy, military leader in Civil War, lawyer and judge, by Herman G. Kiel.

Gasconade County. Hermann, *Advertiser-Courier*
May 31. How the first official seal of Gasconade county was chosen, 1821.

Gentry County. Albany, *Leader*
May 25. Historical sketch of Gentry Christian Church.

Greene County Ash Grove, *Commonwealth*
June 1. Historical sketch of the *Commonwealth*, first established as Ash Grove *Independent*, 1881.
———— Springfield, *Leader*
May 12. Sketch of the life of Capt. George M. Jones, Civil War veteran and Springfield pioneer.
May 20. The early day experiences of a lawyer in Jasper county as recalled by Judge M. G. McGregor.
May 21. Roster of Company H, Col. F. M. Cockrell's company, at the time of its organization, January, 1862, by Rev. T. M. Cobb.
July 3. When Sterling Price left his seat in Congress to fight Mexico.
July 9. With Doniphan in Mexico. The experiences of John Polk Campbell, founder of Springfield, Mo., who was a member of the famous regiment.
July 9. A fourth of July celebration in the Ozarks twenty-five years ago.
———— ————, *Republican*
May 12. Sketch of the life of Capt. George M. Jones, Confederate veteran and builder of first and only cotton mill in Springfield.

June 13. The black eagle of Far Jacks Fork. A legend of the Ozarks.
June 21. Names of six Revolutionary soldiers buried in Greene county.

Grundy County. Trenton, *Republican-Tribune.*
June 1. List of names of Civil War soldiers buried in Trenton cemeteries.
June 15. Account of the dedicatory exercises for the monument in Trenton to Union soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.
June 29. Historical sketch of Trenton Elks' lodge.

Harrison County. Bethany, *Clipper*
July 20. Sketch of the life of Isaac M. Neff, Missouri pioneer.

Henry County. Calhoun, *Clarion*
July 6. Capt. William Baylis, Revolutionary soldier. Biographical sketch upon occasion of unveiling of government marker to his grave.
———— Clinton, *Henry County Republican*
July 20. List of contents in historic scrap book belonging to Clinton chapter, D. A. R.
———— Windsor, *Review*
July 13. Autobiography of Dr. W. T. Shivel, Missouri pioneer.
Biographical sketch of Wm. T. Thornton, Missouri lawyer, legislator and Confederate veteran, who became territorial governor of New Mexico.

Holt County. Oregon, *Holt County Sentinel*
May 19. List of G. A. R. veterans buried in Oregon cemetery.

Howard County. Fayette, *Howard County Advertiser*
July 19. Howard County's Hall of Fame. Some noted men and women the county has produced.
———— Glasgow, *Missourian*
May 4. River days at Glasgow with a list of Missouri river steamboats, 1858-59.
May 11. Sketch of the life of Joseph S. Henderson, Glasgow pioneer business man.

Howell County. West Plains, *Howell County Gazette*
May 18. Missouri's first wagon road from Ste. Genevieve to Forche a Renault, lead mine.
June 1. Some facts regarding the old fort at Rolla, where refugees sought shelter during the Civil War.

Jackson County. Independence, *Jackson-Examiner*
May 19. Sketch of the life of Samuel Gregg, Jackson county pioneer.
May 26. The old time camp meeting.
Major William Gilpin, Jackson county's early day scholar, explorer and military genius.
———— Kansas City, *Central Christian Advocate*
July 19. Major William Gilpin—Jackson county's hero of Indian wars and explorer of the great northwest.
———— ————, *Post*
May 13. Sketch of the life of Judge Frank G. Johnson, Kansas City circuit judge.
June 25. Recollections of Thomas H. Benton, by Luther T. Collier.
———— ————, *Star*
May 13. Col. Alexander W. Doniphan, the man history forgot.
June 4. Recollections of Kansas City as it was in 1872.

June 11. Kit Dalton, member of Quantrell's band and companion of James boys.
June 25. When Mexico tasted Missouri lead. An account of the Doniphan Expedition.
July 9. Personal sketch of Gen. John Pershing, Missouri hero in Mexican troubles, 1915-16.
Lamon V. Harkness, Kansas City's unknown millionaire, who left America's greatest fortune.
July 26. When Phelps ran Missouri. Some incidents in early day Missouri politics.
July 27. Sketch of the life of Col. L. H. Waters, friend and associate of Lincoln, Civil war veteran and pioneer, Kansas City attorney.

———— ————, *Times*
June 12. Some facts regarding George S. Park, founder of Park College and former state senator.
June 29. Recollections of the famous steamboat race between New Orleans and St. Louis for the championship of the Mississippi in 1870.
July 3. Personal recollections of Col. A. W. Doniphan, by S. R. Crockett.

———— Lee's Summit, *Journal*
May 25. Sketch of the life of George L. Chrisman, Jackson county official and former newspaper man.

Jasper County. Carthage, *Press*
May 18. Sketch of the life of A. L. Thomas, pioneer Carthage attorney and Civil War veteran.
May 25. Early day history of Carthage.
June 1. List of Civil War soldiers buried in Carthage.
June 29. Recollections of a Civil War incident in Jasper county.
July 6. Early day impressions of Sarcoxie and Carthage, by Mrs. Rhoda A. Hottel.

Jasper County. Joplin, *News-Herald*
May 28. Jasper county in Civil War times—The Tuckahoe massacre recalled by W. E. Johnson.
May 26. Sketch of the life of Col. William H. Phelps, pioneer Carthage lawyer, railroad attorney, and Missouri legislator.

Johnson County. Chilhowee, *Blade*
June 16. Pioneering in Missouri, by A. E. Adair.
July 7. Sketch of the life of Matthew W. Thompson, Johnson county pioneer and captain in Civil War.

———— Holden, *Progress*
July 27. Historical sketch of Woods Chapel, established, 1884.

———— Warrensburg, *Star-Journal*
May 5. Recollections of Warrensburg in the sixties, by William Lowe.

———— ————, *Standard-Herald*
June 2. Biographical sketch of William Miller. First in a series of biographical sketches of Johnson county citizens, by O. G. Boisseau.
June 9. Biographical series No. 2. John H. Garrison.

Knox County. Edina, *Sentinel*
May 25. Sketch of the life of A. G. Bostick, pioneer Edina business man.

Lafayette County. Odessa, *Democrat*
June 2. War time reminiscences by a former Confederate soldier from Lafayette.
June 23. Sketch of the life of Dr. W. C. Goodwin, physician and Confederate veteran.
July 14. Sketch of the life of Joseph H. Christy, Confederate veteran and Missouri legislator.
Pioneer life in Missouri, by A. E. Adair.
July 28. A visit to Arrow Rock, quaint Missouri river town of other days.

Lewis County. Canton, *Press*
July 21. How Lewis county streams were named. From *Lewis County Journal.*
———— La Grange, *Indicator*
July 20. Some voters in the first election held in Lewis county.
———— Monticello, *Lewis County Journal*
May 26. History of Monticello.

Lincoln County. Elsberry, *Democrat*
May 19. Recollections of early days in Elsberry and Lincoln county, by Ike C. Davidson.

Linn County. Brookfield, *Linn County Budget*
June 27. Facts concerning Sergeant Thomas Watson, only Revolutionary soldier buried in Linn county.
———— ————, *Gazette*
May 6. Recollections of Linn county in the sixties.
July 1. Sketch of the life of Thomas Watson-Linn county Revolutionary soldier.

Livingston County. Chillicothe, *Daily Tribune*
May 27. Sketch of the life of John F. Meek, Chillicothe pioneer and last remaining Mexican War veteran in Livingston county.
June 23. Livingston county in the War with Mexico, 1846-47. With list of officers and privates under Captain Slack.

Macon County. La Plata, *Home Press*
May 18. History of La Plata Public School.
———— Macon, *Republican*
May 26. Pioneer days in Macon county as recalled by Dr. J. F. Gross.
———— Macon, *Chronicle-Herald*
June 3. Historical sketch of Macon M. E. Church and Sunday School, organized 1860.
June 19. Sketch of the life of Eben E. Reynolds, oldest native born citizen of Middle Fork township.
July 13. Civil War days along the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad,

Marion County. Palmyra, *Spectator*
May 10. A bit of history of Bethel College, Palmyra, established 1852.

Mercer County. Princeton, *Post*
July 27. Sketch of the life of Hobert G. Orton, Union veteran and pioneer Princeton attorney.

Moniteau County. California, *Democrat*
July 13. Old times in California, with business directory of the town in 1866.

———— ————, *Moniteau County Herald*
May 25. Sketch of the life of Capt. Charles M. Gordon, Civil War veteran, attorney and county official. See also June 8.
June 1. Historical sketch of California German Evangelical Church, organized 1866.
———— Tipton, *Times*
July 14. Sketch of the life of Capt. Henry Swadley, Union veteran of the Civil War.

Monroe County. Monroe City, *News*
May 2. The Palmyra massacre, a Civil War tragedy in Missouri, recalled upon fifty-fourth anniversary.
June 2. Some incidents in the life of J. H. McClintic, Civil War veteran.
July 25. Monroe City as it was in 1875. From the first issue of Monroe City *News*, January 14, 1875.
———— Paris, *Monroe County Appeal*
June 16. How Col. Doniphan saved a young husband from the gallows. An incident of the forties in Independence.
———— ————, *Mercury*
July 7. With a Monroe county company in Mexico in 1846.

Montgomery County. Montgomery City, *Standard*
July 28. Old Settlers' edition with reminiscences and biographical sketches.

Nodaway County. Maryville, *Democrat-Forum*
May 11. Historical sketch of Knabb School, established 1872.
June 8. History of Wilcox M. E. Church, South, by Rev. G. T. Rolston.
———— ————, ———— (Daily)
June 12. Recollections of pioneer days in Maryville and Nodaway county—Maryville Anniversary edition.
———— ————, *Tribune* (Daily)
June 9. The beginnings of Maryville—Anniversary edition of the first town lot sale, June 15, 1846.

Osage County. Linn, *Osage County Republican*
May 25. Recollections of the first railroad in Missouri, by E. Hopkins.
June 15. Some facts regarding the building of the first railroad in Osage county, by E. Hopkins.

Pettis County. Sedalia, *Capital*
May 11. Sketch of the life of Richard Gentry, Civil War veteran, banker and railroad manager.
July 1. Sketch of the life of Jefferson Swanger, Missouri pioneer and Civil War veteran.
July 2. What it meant to enlist in 1861, by J. West Goodwin.

Phelps County. Rolla, *Times*
May 18. History of Rolla—a graduation thesis, by Miss Minerva Allison.

Pike County. Clarkville, *Banner-Sentinel.*
May 17. Sketch of the life of Prof. M. S. Goodman, founder of Pike County Democrat, educator and historian.

Putnam County. Unionville, *Republican*
May 3. Pioneer reminiscences.

Ralls County. Perry, *Enterprise*
June 8. Sketch of the life of John C. Moss, pioneer plainsman.

Ray County. Lawson, *Ray County Review.*
May 4. Lawson in the seventies, by Robert J. Clark. See later issues.
——— Richmond, *Missourian*
May 11. Col. A. W. Doniphan, the Xenophon of the Mexican War.
July 20. Some history of Taitsville and the old Tait mill.
July 27. Business firms in Richmond in 1879.
Some early history of Rockingham.

Reynolds county. Ellington, *Press*
July 20. Sketch of the life of William D. Dickson, Reynolds county pioneer and Missouri legislator.

St. Charles County. St. Charles, *Cosmos-Monitor*
July 19. Ezra Meeker and the Oregon Trial.

St. Clair County. Osceola, *St. Clair County Republican.*
May 4. Early day reminiscences, by Rev. W. W. Green. See later issues.
St. Francois County. Farmington, *Times*
May 12. Some historical facts concerning Capt. James Caldwell, St. Francois county's Revolutionary War hero, and speaker of first General Assembly of Missouri.
June 16. Dedicatory exercises over the graves of James Caldwell and William Alexander, Revolutionary soldiers.

St. Louis City. *St. Louis Christian Advocate*
May 3. Methodism in the Boonslick country.
May 24. The achievement of a century of Missouri Methodism, by Rev. C. O. Ransford.
June 7. Militant Missouri Methodism. Early day ministers and educational institutions, by Rev. C. O. Ransford. See also June 14.
June 14. St. Louis as it was in 1848.
June 21. Militant Missouri Methodism. The work of the pioneer minister.
Historical sketch of Wilcox M. E. Church in Nodaway county, organized 1850.
June 28. Genealogy of the Missouri M. E. Conference organized 1816.
History of St. Paul's church, St. Louis, by Rev. M. T. How.
July 5. Recollections of boyhood fun in "Big Meetin' " times—Early day religious meetings in Missouri.
——— *Globe-Democrat*
May 25. Sketch of the life of Wm. S. Curtis, former dean of St. Louis Law School.
May 31. Early history of the Church of the Messiah, St. Louis, by Henry W. Eliot, Jr., a descendant of its first pastor.
June 1. Sketch of the life of Capt. Peter Kirns, river pilot and original of Mark Twain's pilot in "Life on the Mississippi."
June 10. Sketch of the life of Father J. J. Sullivan, Kansas City priest, former teacher in St. Louis University and author.
July 5. Sketch of the life of Capt. S. D. Winter, Civil War veteran and Missouri pioneer.
July 9. Fighting with Doniphan. Incidents of the expedition to Mexico as recalled by Capt. Meredith Moore.

July 14. Sketch of the life of Dr. C. H. Hughes, famous neurologist and alienist.
July 16. Sketch of the life of Cyrus Burnham, Civil War veteran and member of the staff of Governors Gamble and Hall.
July 19. Sketch of the life of John O'Fallon Clark, St. Louis pioneer and grandson of William Clark, Missouri explorer.
July 26. Sketch of the life of John H. Terry, Civil War veteran, judge and Missouri legislator.

————————, *The Missouri Woman*
May Early Missouri marriages.

————————, *Republic*
May 29. Sketch of the life of Marshall S. Snow, former dean of Washington University, author and historian.
June 27. Sketch of the life of Alongo C. Church, St. Louis lawyer.
July 30. Missourians who have made good in the government service. Biographical sketches of Capt. E. A. Hickman, Major Edgar Russell and Lieut. Francis T. Chew.

St. Louis County. Webster Groves, *News-Times*
May 19. Sketch of the life of Col. Albert B. Kauffman, Mexican and Civil War veteran.

Saline County. Marshall, *Saline Citizen*
July 1. Sketch of the life of John P. Huston, Marshall pioneer and banker.

———————— ————————, *Saline Progress*
May 5. Historical sketches of Saline county, by Dr. Chastain. See prior and later issues.

———————— Sweet Springs, *Herald*
July 21. A visit to Arrow Rock and the old tavern, by J. P. Campbell in the St. Louis *Republic*

Scotland County. Memphis, *Reveille*
June 29. Sketch of the life of Martin Miller, Missouri legislator.

Scott County. Benton, *Scott County Democrat*
June 8. Some early Missouri history recalled by dedication of markers along King's Highway, famous old trail between St. Louis and Caruthersville.

Shelby County. Shelbina, *Democrat*
June 7. The experiences of a frontier minister. Some incidents in the life of Rev. W. B. Wheeler, Missouri pioneer preacher.

Stoddard County. Bernie, *Star-News*
May 5. Early days of Bernie. See prior and later issues.

Stone County. Crane, *Chronicle*
May 25. Some Civil War incidents in Stone county as recalled by W. E. McDowell.

———————— Galena, *Stone County News*
May 3. Sketch of the life of Thomas L. Viles, Civil War veteran and former representative.

———————— ————————, *Stone County Oracle*
May 3. "The Pack Saddle Indian Fight." The second in a series of recollections of frontier days in the West, by J. S. Leverett. See later issues.

Sullivan County. Milan, *Standard*
July 6. Autobiography of William Isaacs, Milan pioneer.

Worth County. Grant City, *Star*
June 27. Some history of Grant City post office since 1865.
Some history of Fletchall Cemetery.
———— ————, *Worth County Tribune*
June 21. Early school days in Northern Missouri. See later issues.
June 28. Life in Worth county in 1856.

Wright County. Hartville, *Democrat*
May 11. Sketch of the life of F. M. Mansfield, founder of Mansfield and former state senator.

HISTORICAL NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The historical value attached to the Missouri correspondence, herein reproduced, of Senator Doolittle is apparent to all interested in such men as Carl Schurz, B. Gratz Brown, James S. Rollins, and G. G. Vest. We do not remember seeing any of these private papers having been previously printed. The five important Schurz letters are not found in the *Speeches, Correspondence and Political Papers of Carl Schurz.* (2 vols.) ed. by Frederic Bancroft, (N. Y., 1913), and will be the more enjoyed by those devoted to the great German-American, whose adopted state was Missouri. Mr. Duane Mowry's contribution is happily received and we hope in his searching through his valuable collection of manuscript, more *Missouriana* will be brought to light.

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The widespread interest aroused over the State in Mr. Eaton's series of articles on the origin of Missouri place-names, makes more regrettable the omission of the third article in this number of the *Review.* The series will be continued in the January issue. *Notes* and *Documents* will also be resumed in the next *Review.*

* * * *

Dr. F. F. Stephens' scholarly contribution on *Missouri and the Santa Fe Trade* will also be again taken up in the April *Review.* The forthcoming article will treat of the economic effect of the Trade on Missouri. Some interesting and valuable surprises in this field of our history are in store for those interested in this subject. Dr. Stephens has with painstaking accuracy brought to light many new facts, and these will be given to the public for the first time. The professional duties of the author in the history department of the University of Missouri prevented him from finishing his manuscript in time for this issue.

* * * *

To enjoy two centennial celebrations in one month was the exceptionally fortunate lot of Howard County, Missouri. The story is well and interestingly told by Fayette's popular editor, Walter Ridgway, in this issue of the *Review*. The success of both celebrations was beyond even the expectations of their promoters and leaders. Missourians, especially those who live or have lived in old Howard, responded to the call of history and State pride with enthusiasm. We were present at the first celebration and talked with old citizens who had not been out of their township before for years. While no lasting contribution to local history resulted from the gatherings, a renewed interest in the story of their county and her people was seen on every hand. Moreover, Howard Countians are already planning that their observance of the forthcoming Statewide celebration in 1920 and 1921 will rival any in Missouri, and will result in the permanent preservation of local lore, historic spots, and perhaps a new county history.

* * * *

GENERAL.

Ray County Court Preserves History: Through the favor of Mr. W. Earle Dye, of the Richmond, (Mo.) *News*, we are informed that the Ray County Court has spread upon the records a request for photographs of all of the former county court judges and county clerks of Ray County. These are to be framed and hung upon the walls of the court room. Such a collection will be of much historical importance to Ray County. Similar action by the other Missouri counties should follow, where provision has not already been made. It has indeed frequently become impossible to get likenesses of the official worthies of most localities even a half century back. Some have been lost beyond hope of discovery. The action by such a body as the county court may, however, do much to remedy this condition. We hope its merit is widely recognized and followed by others.

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Memorial to General David Thomson, Sedalia, Missouri: As a memorial to one of the pioneers of the early days of

Missouri, and veteran of the War of 1812, General David Thomson, the U. S. Daughters of 1812 of Sedalia and the descendants of General David Thomson, presented to the city of Sedalia, on August 21, a beautiful tower clock. Appropriate ceremonies accompanied the presentation ceremony which was widely attended. Thirty or forty of the descendants stood on the court house steps surrounding the venerable David W. Thomson, namesake and grandson, who also presented a flag to the local chapter. Addresses were made by Mrs. Theodore Shelton, of St. Louis, State president of the 1812 Society; by Mrs. Sarah E. Smith Cotton, Honorary Regent, per Mrs. J. B. Hanley of Kansas City, and others.

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Missouri History at the Warrensburg State Normal School: Hearing of the success of the work being done in Missouri history by Prof. C. H. McClure, head of the History Department of the Warrensburg State Normal School, we requested an account for publication. From a personal letter, all too modest in tone, we gather these interesting facts. As a result of Prof. McClure's former courses in Missouri history, over sixty-five students enrolled in this subject for the summer session. A larger number would have classified for the course had permission been given. An attempt to reduce the class brought only two changes and this was made negligible by the special and successful plea of two young men to take the course. Considering the adverse conditions existing at the institution, this large class seems to have accomplished good, consistent work. The former courses in Missouri given by Prof. McClure, made it less difficult for him to handle so many students this time. We have been informed that all became very much interested in the work, and knowing the personal enthusiasm of the teacher in local history, this comes as no surprise. The *Review* hopes that the duties of instruction will not prevent the author of *Early Opposition to Thomas Hart Benton* from making other lasting contributions on the great statesman of Missouri and the West.

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Adair County's 75th Anniversary at Kirksville, Nov. 3, 1916: The Sixth Rural Life Conference of the Kirksville State Normal School which will be held November 2, 3, and 4 will have a Missouri program on the evening of the second day. This program will consist of various things appropriate to the occasion, among which will be one number in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the formation of Adair County. This number will be arranged for by the Adair County Centennial Committee and will probably be an illustrated address on the history of the county. The Committee, composed of Prof. E. M. Violette, E. E. Swain, J. E. Rieger, Mrs. Mae DeWitt Hamilton, and Mrs. H. E. Swaney, all of Kirksville, is arranging to make a collection of historical documents and relics and keep them on exhibition during the Conference, and it is hoped that an Adair County Historical Society can be organized at that time. Plans are also on foot to have some sort of a celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the formation of Adair County in every school house in the county on the Wednesday before Thanksgiving. The committee is drafting a program with suggestions as to how it can be carried out and will give it out to the teachers while in attendance at the Conference early in the month.

The Centennial Committee has undertaken these ambitious schemes at this particular time in order that a good impetus may be given to the work of arranging for the great celebration in 1920 and 1921.

Missouri History at the Kirksville State Normal School: The Division of History and Government of the Kirksville State Normal School offered a course in Missouri history for the first time during the recent summer term. For some years, Prof. E. M. Violette of the Division had felt the need for such a course and had been slowly gathering a few books on the subject, including not only standard works but such state publications as the journals and appendices of the legislature and the session acts. The collection is not large but it was deemed sufficient to begin with, and so the course was offered this summer. The interest that was taken in it insures its permanency. It was made a strictly college course with

certain prerequisite requirements so that the enrollment in the class was not so large as it would otherwise have been.

As far as method of procedure is concerned, the work was for the most part conducted as other courses of like grade. There were, however, one or two features that were somewhat out of the ordinary. For one thing a card index of all the articles that had appeared in The *Missouri Historical Review* was made by the class. Each member was given a certain issue of the *Review* and asked to make as many cards for each article as there were different subjects under which it could be classified. When the work was completed, all the cards were collected and arranged in alphabetical order according to authors and subjects. This work of card indexing the articles of the *Review* will be continued for the future issues by each succeeding class in Missouri history, and it is intended to extend the work so as to include the publications of the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis, and also other periodicals coming to the library that may contain articles on Missouri history. The card index will, therefore, make this sort of material easily available for all time to come not only to the classes in Missouri history but to others interested in the subject.

An intensive study of a few topics was undertaken, one of which was the admission of the State into the Union. Shoemaker's new book on *Missouri's Struggle for Statehood* furnished the material for this work. The chief benefit from this particular study came from observing the use the author made of his sources and the skill with which he worked out his thesis and reached his conclusions. Each student prepared a criticism of the book after it had been read.

Several maps were made by the class, some of which were left for the use of future classes.

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Henry County D. A. R. Government Marker Unveiling: The most historic 4th of July ever observed in Henry County was the unveiling of the government marker, one mile north of Calhoun, Missouri, at the grave of Lieut. William Baylis. The ceremonies were conducted under the auspices of the

Udolpha Miller Dorman Chapter, D. A. R., at Clinton, and under the special direction of the Regent, Miss Dorman. State Regent, Mrs. Wm. R. Painter; representatives of the D. A. R. chapters of Kansas City, Sedalia, and Jefferson City; and the Steel families of Kansas City and Sedalia, representing the third generation of the Revolutionary patriot honored, were present.

Lieut. Wm. Baylis, of the 8th Virginia Regiment, is the only Revolutionary soldier buried in Henry County. He was born in Virginia in 1755, enlisted in 1777, was commissioned lieutenant in 1781, and at the close of the war moved to Kentucky. In 1836 he came to Henry County, Missouri, and died four years later. During the Revolutionary War he was one of that courageous band of followers who served and suffered at Valley Forge. General Washington was a familiar figure to him. Many were the stories he told his friends of the war. Of the Hessians, the winter at Valley Forge, and the Cornwallis surrender at Yorktown, he knew many incidents. The latter epoch making event Lieut. Baylis frequently recounted. The old steel engraving, representing the two armies facing—the American defiant, the English dejected—and the open space where stands Lord Cornwallis with head bowed and uncovered, presenting his sword to the haughty, overbearing condescending General Washington, was not, according to Lieutenant Baylis, true in fact or spirit. The armies were drawn up, but neither general was present. Lord Cornwallis' orderly presented his sword to a representative of General Washington, who magnanimously relieved the dejected commander of any personal humiliation.

Lieut. Baylis, better known as Captain Baylis, was a man of culture and education. He was intensely patriotic, even disinheriting a daughter who married an Englishman. At his expressed request his body was buried on his own farm and a slab of sandstone, quarried from this farm, was the only marker.

Over half a century passed and the grave was almost forgotten until in 1902, James R. Bush, editor of the Calhoun *Clarion*, was taken to the spot by the late Yantis Parks. Mr.

Bush aroused the interest of the only two surviving grandsons, Hon. W. D. Steele, of Sedalia, and Baylis S. Steele, postmaster at Kansas City. The D. A. R. Chapter at Clinton, Missouri, took up the patriotic work, and the erection of a government marker resulted.

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Writers Guild Outing: To those who are interested in Missouri literature either as a study or as a profession, it will be gratifying to note the interest which is being taken in the newly organized Missouri Writers Guild. For fifty years Missouri has held a worthy place alongside her sister states of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana in the production of successful literary men and women. Her Hall of Fame includes such names as that of Mark Twain and Eugene Field yet it was not until May 4, 1915, that the first permanent statewide organization of Missouri writers was completed with a total of less than forty members.

During the week of September 23-30, 1916, when the Guild met for its annual outing, it was found that the membership of the Guild had increased to 110, among whom are the names of such Missouri writers as J. Breckenridge Ellis, of Plattsburg, William H. Hamby, of Chillicothe; Lee Shippey, of Higginsville, Arthur F. Killick, "Fatty Lewis", of Kansas City; Emily Newell Blair, of Carthage; and Dean Walter Williams, of Columbia.

The list of honorary members now includes such successful writers as Winston Churchill, of Windsor, Vermont, one of America's most successful novelists, who was born in St. Louis; Augustus Thomas, noted playwright who was born in St. Louis but now lives at New Rochelle, N. Y.; Sara Teasdale, St. Louis poet; Homer Croy, Maryville humorist, who now lives in New York; Edna Kenton, short story writer of New York who was born in Springfield; Fannie Hurst, New York novelist, who was born in St. Louis; Rupert Hughes, a short story writer, who is a native of Lancaster, Missouri, by birth but who lives at Bedford Hills, N. Y.; Maude Radford Warren, a short story writer, of Chicago, and Rose O'Neil, author and illustrator of Taney county, Missouri.

The second annual Writers Guild outing was held this year at Cliff House, on Lake Taneycomo, Taney County, Missouri. In this region, made famous by the Bald Knobbers and by Harold Bell Wright in his "Shepherd of the Hills," the writers of Missouri spent a week, boating, fishing, hiking, riding and exploring caves of scenic interest.

One of the important results of the meeting from the standpoint of Missouri history was the inauguration of a movement for a memorial to the late William R. Nelson, founder of the Kansas City *Star*, in honor of the services he rendered to art and letters in Missouri and the Central West. The form of the memorial and its location will be decided by a joint committee from the Writers Guild and the Missouri Press Association and will be submitted at the annual meeting of the two organizations during Journalism Week at the University of Missouri next May. The committee appointed from the Guild is composed of J. Breckenridge Ellis, of Plattsburg, William H. Hamby, of Chillicothe, and Harry S. Godfrey, of Kansas City.

Not only is the Missouri Writers Guild helping to get deserved recognition for Missouri literature and history, but it is also helping to exploit and popularize the scenic beauty of the state. Each year it is planned to hold a week's outing in some picturesque spot in Missouri where the writers of the State may meet for purposes of sociability and inspiration.

One of the new phases of work which the guild is doing is the publication of a bi-monthly newspaper giving the news of Missouri writers everywhere. This publication, the *Writers Guild News*, one issue of which has already appeared, is published at Higginsville by Lee Shippey, the president of the Guild.

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Golden Jubilee Encampment, G. A. R.: A little more than fifty years ago, April 6, 1866, President Johnson reviewed in Washington the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic as they returned to their homes. August 30, 1916, during the Golden Jubilee Encampment of that organization, 10,000 grey-haired men, a remnant of that mighty army of a half

century ago, again passed in review through the streets of Kansas City.

It is particularly fitting that Missouri—the only state in the Union to furnish a full quota of men to the armies of both the North and the South, a state in which more than sixty per cent of the men of military age wore either the Blue or the Gray—should have been chosen for the Golden Jubilee encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic this year.

The five days of the encampment, August 28 to September 1, were spent by the veterans in renewing former friendships and in living over again in memory the days of the war—the camp, the march and the field of battle. William H. Wormstead of Kansas City, commander of the Missouri Department, Grand Army of the Republic, was chosen senior vice-commander of the national organization.

This was the second national encampment ever held by the organization in Missouri, the first being in St. Louis in 1887.

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Missouri Conference Centennials: Among the notable movements during the present year for the popularizing of Missouri history has been the series of celebrations by the various conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in commemoration of the establishment of the Missouri Conference in 1816. At least three of these centennial celebrations have been held —the first by the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Fayette, August 30 to September 5; another by the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kirksville, September 19-22; and the third by the St. Louis District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Cape Girardeau, September 27 to October 2.

The centennial of the Missouri Conference in Fayette brought to that meeting some of the most distinguished men in both branches of the church in the West, including J. H. Reynolds, president of Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas; Dr. W. F. McMurry, Louisville, Kentucky; Rt. Rev. W. A.

Quayle, of St. Louis, bishop of the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rt. Rev. E. R. Hendrix, of Kansas City, bishop of the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

One of the important features of the seven-days' session was the dedication of a bronze memorial tablet which was placed in Centenary Chapel, Fayette. The tablet, which commemorates one hundred years of Methodism in Missouri, bears the figures of the three bishops who have been the leaders of the Missouri Conference since its establishment—William McKendree, E. M. Marvin and E. R. Hendrix. The inscription of the tablet reads:

"In this building was held the Centennial Session of the Missouri Conference, Aug. 30th to Sept. 5th, 1916. The Fruitful Mother of Forty-seven Conferences. All is well Christ and the Church together. 'The best of all God is with us.' "

The centennial of one hundred years of the Missouri Conference was celebrated during the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kirksville by a special program of sermons and addresses. The one hundred years of Missouri Methodism was reviewed by Rev. J. W. Caughlin, who spoke on "The Missouri Conference, 1816-1865," and by Rev. John Gillies on "The Missouri Conference, 1865-1916." Bishop Quayle of St. Louis presided over the meetings.

The St. Louis District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, convened in Cape Girardeau for the purpose of celebrating two important events in the history of that body—the hundredth anniversary of the Missouri Conference and the sixty-ninth anniversary of the district conference. An interesting feature of the meeting was the open air service and basket dinner held at the old McKendree Methodist Church, northeast of Jackson where the second conference of the Methodist Church west of the Mississippi met in 1819. The restoration and preservation of this old church, a log cabin now falling into decay is one of the aims of the conference.

The six days' meeting at Cape Girardeau opened September 27 with the unveiling of a bronze memorial tablet in Centenary Church, Cape Girardeau, which is to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Missouri Conference. Rev. Elmer T. Clark of St. Louis presented the tablet to the bishop of the conference, and Rev. Dr. John A. Rice, pastor of St. Johns Church, St. Louis, received it on behalf of the conference.

One of the unusual incidents of the session was the presentation to the presiding bishop, E. R. Hendrix, of a gavel made of wood from the Strawbridge Oak in Maryland, the Joachim Church in Jefferson County and the McKendree Church in Cape Girardeau county. The gavel was made and presented by Rev. W. J. Hays of De Soto.

The Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1816 at Shiloh Meeting House, St. Clair county, near Lebanon, Illinois. William McKendree, who was the first presiding elder in Missouri and was elected bishop in 1808, presided. The first session of the conference held in Missouri was in 1819 at McKendree Chapel, near Jackson in Cape Girardeau county. In his *History of Missouri.* Vol. III, Hon. Louis Houck describes this church, which became the cradle of Methodism in Missouri:

"The first Methodist church west of the Mississippi river was organized, in 1806, at McKendree, about three miles from the present town of Jackson, in Cape Girardeau county. Among the first members were William Williams, and wife, John Randall and wife, Thomas Blair, Simeon and Isaiah Poe, Charnel Glascock and the Seeleys. Soon afterward a house of worship, McKendree Chapel, was built out of great hewn poplar logs, and this with some alterations is still occupied by a Methodist congregation. A never failing spring is located on the church lot embracing several acres and covered with grand old oaks, and so it came that here, too, the early Methodists held their camp meetings and hence the name 'the Old Camp-ground' by which this ancient religious locality is still known."

* * * *

Bellevue Presbyterian Church Centennial: An occasion of much interst in connection with the religious history of Missouri was the celebration, August 2-4, of the centennial of Bellevue Presbyterian church, Caledonia, Missouri, the oldest Presbyterian church west of the Mississippi River.

The session was devoted largely to a review of the church history and of the work of such men as Rev. Salmon Giddings, founder of the church; Rev. Thomas Donnell, first pastor, and Robert M. Stevenson, William Sloan, Joseph McCormick, Alexander Boyd and Robert Sloan, leaders of the church in the early days. The Bible used during the services was one presented to Rev. Thomas Donnell, the first pastor, by Rev. Samuel Giddings, organizer of the church. During the one hundred years of its history Bellvue Church has been the mother of five Presbyterian churches—Potosi, South Bellevue, Irondale, Bismarck and Belgrade—all situated in the country immediately surrounding.

The incidents connected with the origin of the old church are related by Rev. J. F. Forsyth, present pastor of the church, in an article written for the *Christian Observer*, August 23, 1916:

"In the early days of the nineteenth century a small band of staunch hearted Presbyterians left their North Carolina homes and started on their long, toilsome, and dangerous journey westward. Sojourning for awhile in Kentucky, they finally arrived in what is now known as Washington county, Missouri. These men were all members of the old Fourth Creek and surrounding churches in North Carolina and were worthy organizers of the first Presbyterian church west of the Mississippi River. This church was organized August 3, 1816, by Rev. Salmon Giddings, the pioneer Presbyterian missionary beyond the Mississippi river, and is now known as the Bellevue Presbyterian church located in Caledonia, Missouri."

* * * *

Moberly Semi-Centennial Celebration: The city of Moberly passed into the class of the historic September 27 when it celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its first lot sale,

September 27, 1866. The exercises commemorative of the city's establishment were only a part of a four-day Home Coming, September 26-29, in celebration of Moberly's golden jubilee.

Fifty years ago an auctioneer mounted a box almost hidden in the tall grass of the prairie and opened the lot sale which marked the beginning of Moberly. As early as 1860 the Chariton & Randolph Railroad Company had purchased of William Roberts a large part of the land now occupied by the city for the purpose of laying out a new town at the junction of the newly built North Missouri (now Wabash) railroad and the proposed Chariton & Randolph railroad, which was to be extended westward to Brunswick in Chariton county.

The only station within reach of the proposed junction was Old Allen, one mile north, a sleepy hamlet set in the midst of the wide prairie at the point where the North Missouri railroad crossed the old stage line plank road from Glasgow to Paris. As a special inducement to the inhabitants of Old Allen the promoters of the new town offered to all who would move down the same amount of ground they owned in Old Allen. One man, Patrick Lynch, an Irishman, accepted the offer and placing his one-story frame house on rollers, hitched a yoke of oxen to it and became the first citizen of Moberly. The Civil War stopped the building of the railroad and with it the development of the town. After the war the North Missouri road acquired the right of way of the Chariton & Randolph railroad and again laid out the town.

The first sale of lots was held out on the open prairie. The North Missouri road which had been completed from St. Louis as far north as Macon, ran excursions from both ends of the road upon the day of the sale and at noon a big free dinner was served on the grounds near where the Y. M. C. A. Building now stands.

The highest price paid for a lot that day was $150 for the lot where the Merchants' Hotel now stands. The average for the lots sold was $45 or $50. The first building to be erected on the site of the new town was a hotel built by John Grimes. The town was originally named for Col. William

E. Moberly, who was a resident of Brunswick in Chariton county and the first president of the Chariton & Randolph Railroad Company.

On the 25th of May, 1868, Moberly became an incorporated town and in April of the following year the first town election was held. The first board of trustees, appointed by the county court, consisted of A. T. Franklin, chairman, and Charles Tisue, Asa Bennett, Louis Brandt and William Seelen.

Resolutions were adopted by the board of trustees in June, 1869, offering to the North Missouri railroad 187 acres of land for the location of machine shops. This was the first of a long series of efforts which finally ended in the location of the machine shops in Moberly in 1872.

By a special act of the legislature Moberly became an incorporated city in March, 1873, and at the first election held under the new charter, April 8, 1873, T. P. White was chosen the first mayor.

The four-days' Home Coming celebration opened Tuesday, September 26—Educational Day—with exercises by the school children of the city. The parade of 1500 school children through the streets of the city was followed by a short program in Tannehill Park where addresses were made by some of the noted educators of the state, including President A. Ross Hill, of the University of Missouri; Pres. John R. Kirk, of the Kirksville State Normal School; Prof. J. D. Elliff, of the University of Missouri, and Prof. William Oakerson of the State Department of Education.

The program on Wednesday, the anniversary of Moberly's beginning, was of a patriotic and historical nature. The feature of the morning's program was the celebration of the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Deskin, who were married in Moberly on the day of the first lot sale, September 27, 1866. J. E. Lynch and wife were attendants at the wedding which was renewed as a part of the morning's program at Tannehill park. Mr. Lynch is a son of Patrick Lynch, the first citizen of Moberly and was eight years old at the time of the first lot sale.

The exercises included also the presentation to the city of a flag and granite marker by the Tabitha Walten chapter, D. A. R., and of a brass flag pole by the Moberly chapter, Sons of Pioneers.

One of the unusual and interesting features of the last days' program was the closing of a Memory Book, containing the signatures of the visitors and citizens of Moberly. This book, encased in a box, was sealed up as a historical contribution to Moberly's centennial celebration in 1966.

* * * *

Golden Jubilee of Missouri Press Association: Especially noteworthy as one of the first meetings of its kind in America and suggestive of the richness of Missouri as a field for the historian, was the celebration in Kansas City, September 14-16, of the Golden Jubilee of the Missouri Press Association—the largest press association in the United States. With hundreds of Missouri editors and writers in attendance during the three-days' session the fiftieth anniversary meeting affords a striking contrast to the gathering in St. Louis fifty years ago when thirty-nine Missouri editors organized the Missouri Press Association.

Recollections of notable men and incidents in the early days of the association were the theme with which the three-days' meeting opened. Past presidents of the association turned backward the pages of the association's history and enlivened the day with many an anecdote of the notables in early Missouri journalism. Among the past presidents who helped to revive the history of the organization were Dean Walter Williams, and E. W. Stephens, of Columbia; W. O. L. Jewett, of the Shelbina *Democrat;* John W. Jacks, of the Montgomery City *Standard;* W. R. Painter, Carrollton *Democrat;* William Southern, Jr., Independence *Examiner;* C. M. Harrison, Sedalia *Capital,* and Ovid Bell, of the Fulton *Gazette.*

For the entertainment of their guests the Kansas City Commercial Club and the business firms of Kansas City had planned a varied program including a steamboat trip up the Missouri River, an automobile tour of Kansas City, a tour

of inspection of the Armour Packing plant and culminating in a dinner which closed the Golden Jubilee meeting Saturday evening. The speakers were all representative business and professional men including Dean Walter Williams, of Columbia; H. J. Blanton, of the Paris *Appeal;* J. Kelley Wright, of the State Board of Agriculture, and J. C. Swift, Charles E. Faeth, Charles R. Butler and John H. Atwood, of Kansas City.

A silver loving cup was given the editors by the Commercial Club to be kept in the possession of the president of the association perpetually. The presentation speech was made by John H. Atwood. H. J. Blanton, the newly elected president, accepted the cup on behalf of the association.

Among the permanent results of the Golden Jubilee meeting, aside from its social and educational value, was the compilation of a "History of the Missouri Press Association", written at the request of the association by Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri. This history, which will be published in book form, recounts the history of the first fifty meetings of the organization, together with the twenty subsidiary meetings.

The first four chapters in the book are devoted to the four periods of the association's development. The first, 1867-1884, during which the most important functions the association served was that of establishing editorial fraternity and cooperation. The second period, 1885-1895, was that during which the association applied itself to the solution of the practical problems of newspaper making. During the third period, 1896-1906, the association began to labor not for itself, but for others. During this period it was contributing its best efforts to the success of the World's Fair in St. Louis and advocating more liberal support for the state eleemosynary and educational institutions. The most important permanent results of its work are seen in the establishment of The State Historical Society of Missouri and the Missouri School of Journalism. During the fourth period, 1907-1916, not only have the fruits been gathered, but the most worthy ideals of the association have been carried out in the movement for newspaper truth

and honesty, not alone in news and editorials, but also in advertising.

The next four chapters of the book are devoted to the work of the association. First as a fraternity; second as a public servant; third, as a founder of institutions; fourth, as an educator.

An appendix to the book will contain a complete list of the officers of the association during its fifty years of history. Another appendix will give a list of all the members, with their addresses, and papers edited, together with the year in which they became members.

The Missouri Press Association was organized in St. Louis, May 17, 1867, and J. W. Barrett of the Canton Press was elected its first president. As announced at the first meeting the organization was for the purpose of "promoting the efficiency of the press of this State and to secure a more general cooperation in the advancement of publishing interests."

Of the thirty-nine editors who were present at the first meeting only two are yet living—John D. Dopf, of St. Joseph, formerly of the *Atchison County Mail* at Rock Port, and Ben R. Lingle, former editor of the Sedalia *Press*, and now postmaster at Warsaw, Missouri. During the fifty years of the association's history its membership roll has contained the names of more than 1800 Missouri editors and writers, many of whom have risen to national importance. Among the notable names in the early days of the association's history are those of Norman J. Colman and Wm. F. Switzler, both of whom served for a time as president of the organization, Major John N. Edwards, Milo Blair, J. B. McCullagh, Eugene Field and Col. Robert T. Van Horn.

The half century of its existence has been a period of achievement for the association, and through the association, for the State. During its early days the press association got behind a movement for a home for Confederate soldiers and it soon became a reality. The State Historical Society of Missouri was founded as a direct result of a meeting of the Missouri Press Association held in Kansas City in 1898. The last of its achievements was the movement which resulted in

the establishment of the Missouri School of Journalism in 1907, the first school of its kind in the world.

The recent Golden Jubilee celebration should serve to stimulate in all Missouri newspaper men a proper pride in the achievements of the Missouri press during the past half century, and to call the attention of Missouri citizens to a hitherto neglected phase of Missouri history. Special credit for planning and carrying out the recent program are especially due to the retiring president and secretaries of the association, J. Kelley Pool, of Centralia, Mitchell White, of Mexico, and Walter Ridgway of Fayette, as well as other members of the organization.

The newly elected officers of the association are: President, H. J. Blanton, Paris *Appeal;* first vice-president, Bernard Finn, Sarcoxie *Record;* second vice-president, W. C. Price, Princeton *Post;* third vice-president, Samuel W. Davis, Butler *Democrat;* recording secretary, J. N. Stonebraker, Carrollton *Republican-Record;* corresponding secretary, B. Ray Franklin, Russellville *Rustler;* treasurer, Lewis W. Moore, Hume *Telephone.*

IVAN H. EPPERSON.

PERSONAL.

COL. JAMES GAY BUTLER, St. Louis philanthropist and millionaire tobacco manufacturer, died at his home in that city August 27th, at the age of seventy-six years. With the recent bequest of $100,000 for the building of a new dormitory at Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Col. Butler's total donations to that institution alone amount to more than $250,000. Butler Hall at Lindenwood, a dormitory with a large swimming pool, was built by Col. Butler at a cost of a little more than $100,000 and dedicated two years ago.

Aside from his bequests to the girls' college at St. Charles, Col. Butler's philanthropy has included almost all deserving charitable, educational and civic organizations which came to his attention. He contributed liberally to the building fund of the Y. W. C. A.; he was president of the Missouri Association for the Blind and gave his time and money for the success of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Fund; he organized the

industrial loan company, known as "The Poor Man's Bank" for the protection of the working men of St. Louis from the loan sharks; and for years lent personal and financial aid to the League for the Abatement of the Smoke Nuisance.

As a philanthropist, Col. Butler was as practical as he was generous. "The giving of money," he often said, "requires much larger experience with men, a more exclusive sympathy, a finer ideal of service and a more splendid intelligence than the making of it."

It was part of Col. Butler's philosophy that the accumulation of wealth should carry with it the responsibility of holding that wealth in trusteeship for the public good and it was his desire that beyond the living expenses of himself and family, all his wealth should be used for the promotion of good and worthy causes.

Born in Sangatuck, Michigan, Jan. 23, 1840, he was educated in the public schools of Connecticut and Michigan. In 1858 he entered the University of Michigan, leaving college in his senior year to join the Union army. From the ranks he rose successively through second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and major to colonel. After the war Col. Butler established his home in St. Louis and engaged in the tobacco manufacturing business. When his interests later became consolidated with the American Tobacco Company, Col. Butler became a director in that company.

At the time of his death he was a director in the Mercantile Trust Company and the Mercantile National Bank of St. Louis and chairman of the board of directors of Lindenwood College. He had served as a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and commander of Ransom Post, G. A. R. and was a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the New England Society of St. Louis.

Joseph H. Christy, Confederate soldier and Missouri legislator who died July 10th, in St. Mary's Hospital, Kansas City, was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, October 18, 1839. The whole of his life was spent in his native county where he received the education which the public schools of that day afforded. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr.

Christy volunteered his services for the cause of the South, enlisting first in Captain Keith's company and afterward joining the command of Gen. Jo Shelby, where he had a part in the stirring achievements of this famous band until it was finally broken up at the end of the war. As a member of Capt. Keith's company, Mr. Christy took part in the siege of Lexington in September, 1861, and was wounded in the battle. After the war he returned to his home in Lafayette county and engaged in farming. In 1896 he was chosen to represent his county in the Missouri Legislature where he served two successive terms. In 1906 he was again elected for the third time and served in the 44th General Assembly. He was a Presbyterian and a Mason.

WILLIAM D. DICKSON, Missouri legislator and Confederate veteran, died at his home in Reynolds county, July 6th. Almost sixty years ago Mr. Dickson came to Reynolds county, then an unbroken wilderness. With his own hands he cleared a patch of ground, built a one-room cabin and established a home in Doe Run valley, where he spent the remainder of his life.

In the second year of the Civil War he enlisted in Company B, Third Missouri cavalry, under Green and gave his best services to the cause of the South. After the close of the war, he retired to his farm where he lived until 1890 when he was chosen by the people of Reynolds county to represent them in the Missouri legislature. He was re-elected for a second term in 1892. Mr. Dickson was a native of Kentucky where he was born Dec. 13, 1837. He was quiet and unassuming, but when he spoke it was brief and to the point. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was recognized as a conscientious and public spirited citizen.

HON. HOWARD A. GASS, head of the State Department of Education and for forty years interested in educational work in the state, was born on an Audrain county farm August 27, 1852.

From the country schools of Audrain county and the Missouri Military Academy, at Mexico, he received his early education. After teaching several years he was elected school

superintendent of Audrain county in 1885 and was re-elected in 1887, but resigned shortly after to become chief clerk in the State Department of Education at Jefferson City under W. E. Coleman. L. E. Wolf who succeeded as head of the department re-appointed Mr. Gass as chief clerk, but he resigned in 1893 to devote his time to the publication of the *Missouri School Journal*, which he had previously founded.

As statistician, Mr. Gass returned to the State Department of Education in 1899 under W. C. Carrington. In 1906 he was made head of the State Department of Education and was renominated in 1910, but in the Republican landslide of that year was defeated by his Republican opponent, W. A. Evans of St. Louis. In 1914 he was again nominated and this time defeated Mr. Evans for re-election.

Probably no man has been more prominently or more consecutively identified with educational work in Missouri. The *Missouri School Journal*, founded and published by Mr. Gass up to the time of his death, was one of the first publications of its kind in the State and has become the official organ of the educational interests of Missouri.

His death occurred at his home in Jefferson City, September 18th. His term of office would have expired in January, 1919.

Col. Richard C. Kerens, St. Louis millionaire, former ambassador to Austria and for years a leader of the Republican party in Missouri, died in Philadelphia, September 4th, at the age of seventy-four. It has been said of Col. Kerens that in politics he had been "criss-crossed and double-crossed so often that his political record looked like a waffle." For years a fighter for the cause of the Republican party in Missouri, a liberal contributor to campaign funds and leader of his party in the State, he invariably lost out when rewards were to be bestowed.

Three times in the Missouri legislature he was given the vote of his party for United States Senator. In 1905 when the Republicans did control the legislature they passed him by in caucus and nominated Thomas K. Nedringhaus. But Kerens' friends revolted, preventing the elction of Nedringhaus, and

the deadlock continued up to the last day of the session when Senator Warner was accepted as a compromise candidate. In later years after the passage of the senatorial primary law, Col. Kerens again entered the race and admitted that he spent $8,000, but was defeated.

Despite his prominence in Missouri politics, Col Kerens is perhaps more widely known as a builder and developer of railroads and mines and as a constructive business man. As a railroad financier he was one of that group of men, including James J. Hill, E. H. Harriman, George Jay Gould and Leland Stanford, whose wonderful business sagacity and foresight brought about that phenomenal growth in railroad transportation which characterized the last half century of American history.

Born in Ireland in 1842, he came to America with his parents while still an infant and grew up in Iowa where upon the death of his father he assumed the responsibilities of caring for his mother and sisters. At the age of nineteen he entered the Union army and during the closing years of the war was with the Army of the Frontier where he took part in the campaigns in Missouri and the subjugation of northern Arkansas. For some years after the war Col. Kerens made his home in Arkansas and in 1872 commenced the operation of a stage coach line carrying mail, express and passengers to points on the frontier beyond the railroads. The routes ran through hostile Indian territory and the enterprise was attended with great danger. In 1874 he removed to Southern California and inaugurated an overland Southern mail service covering more than 1400 miles of frontier country.

Realizing that the stage coach was destined to be superseded by the railway, Col. Kerens moved to St. Louis in 1876 and during the remainder of his life was engaged in the promotion of railroads and the development of mines. His railroad interests during the remaining forty years of his life were limited only by the territorial boundaries of the United States.

In Southern California he was recognized as the promoter and pioneer of the trunk line railway that crosses the inter-

mountain region to Salt Lake City. When he came to St. Louis he became financially interested in the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway company of which he was director for many years. He next engaged in the building of the Cotton Belt system of which he became vice president.

Turning his attention to the east, he became interested in the construction of the West Virginia, Central & Pittsburg system and assisted in the development of the coal, coke and lumber industries of that mountain region. With other St. Louis capitalists, he later engaged in the construction and operation of the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad, including the harbor of San Pedro and the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad of which he was already a director and member of the executive board.

Col. Kerens was also for a time interested in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road and served for nine years as a director for the Missouri Pacific on the same board with Jay Gould.

Because of his wide experience in the promotion of railroad enterprises Col. Kerens was named by President Harrison as one of the three United States members of the Intercontinental Railway Commission, whose object was the construction of a railroad through the South American republics.

He was a warm friend and admirer of General Grant and of James G. Blaine and was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention in Minneapolis in 1892 when Blaine was a candidate for the presidential nomination. When the Taft administration began in 1909 Col. Kerens was sent to Vienna where he remained four years as the ambassador from this country to Austria-Hungary. Since 1892 he had served continuously on the Republican national committee.

Harris Merton Lyon, who died in New York City, June 3rd, was often referred to as the "O. Henry" of Missouri. As a writer of short stories, so closely did his style resemble that of O. Henry that after the latter's death, Lyon was selected by a committee of the author's friends to complete some of his unfinished stories for publication.

Although he was born in Santa Fe, New Mexico, Lyon was by continued residence a Missourian. He attended the public schools of Kansas City and later came to the University of Missouri, where he graduated in 1905 as the winner of the McAnnally English medal. As a student Lyon was the center of literary activity in the University as Eugene Field had been before him.

It was during his undergraduate days that Lyon first won recognition as a writer of verse and stories and during his student days he was a frequent contributor to such magazines as Scribner's, McClure's and Century. In addition to his other activities, Lyon found time as a student to fill the office of managing editor of the *M. S. U. Independent*, a student literary publication, and to do reportorial work for the Columbia *Daily Tribune*. He was also a contributor of verse and literary matter to the *Savitar*, the University annual, and was one of the founders of the "*Asterisks*," an organization for students interested in literary work. Here Lyon surrounded himself with such men as Homer Croy, Charles G. Ross, Carl Crow and Robert W. Jones, all of whom have since engaged in some sort of literary activity.

After leaving the University, Lyon won his way from reporter on the Houston, Texas, *Post* to editor of the *Broadway Magazine*, New York City, by sheer persistence. His determination to win is expressed in his remark to a group of friends as he was leaving Columbia in 1905: "I am going to win, or you won't hear anything about me any more. I'll just stick it out right there."

Leaving his place on the Houston *Post*, Lyon worked his way to New York as a cargo clerk on a coast steamer. For weeks he tramped the streets of New York looking for a job. Finally he got a place as police reporter for the New York *World* and it was while covering for his paper the police courts in the heart of New York City that he stored up material for the grim stories of the New York underworld which were afterward to win for him a place alongside Poe and O. Henry. From an occasional contributor to the *Broadway Magazine* he

became its editor, a position which he soon resigned to devote all his time to literary production.

Two volumes of Lyon's short stories, *Graphics* and *Sardonics*, have appeared. Last year the Boston *Transcript* included in its volume of the ten best short stories of the year, one by Lyon, *The Weaver Who Clad the Summer*. Another of his stories, *The Heart of the Singer*, has been called by critics one of the finest in the language.

Lyon was known not alone for his stories, but for his verse. A poem of the Southwest written for the Houston *Post* began: "Things don't vex us down in Texas," and was copied by practically every newspaper in the State. Many of his poems, written for the Columbia *Tribune* during his student days, remind one of the early work of Eugene Field. His two best known poems while in the University were, *Rainin' in the Corn*, and *The Elderberry Bushes in the Lane*.

He was only thirty-three years of age at the time of his death.

HON. FRANCIS M. MANSFIELD, lawyer, banker, and former State senator, who died at his home in Hartville, May 10th, was one of the pioneers in the development of the south central section of Missouri. Coming to this state from Tennessee, he located in Hartville, Wright county, in 1869, soon after the organization of that county. In conjunction with President Nettleton of the Frisco Railroad, he platted the city of Mansfield, which was named in his honor, the land upon which the town was built being purchased after the railroad was surveyed in 1881 and before its completion in 1882. As an attorney Mr. Mansfield wrote the charters for the cities of Mountain Grove, Mansfield and Hartville and few, if any, of the progressive movements for the development of that section of the state do not owe their realization in some measure to his support.

Born in Tennessee in October, 1840, he came to Missouri when a young man and took up the practice of law in Hartville. From P. W. Rudd, with whom he boarded for some time, Mr. Mansfield picked up his early knowledge of law, a profession in which he later became eminently successful.

He was elected to the State senate in 1886; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in Chicago which nominated Cleveland in 1892; and was a member of the electoral college the same year. He served four years as general attorney for the Frisco Railroad in charge of Kansas and Oklahoma and was a member of the law firm of Mansfield, Eaton & Pollock at Winfield, Kansas. During the latter years of his life Senator Mansfield was associated in the practice of law with Judge Argus Cox of Springfield.

As a citizen he was public spirited; as a lawyer conscientious and sympathetic. It was his policy at all times to take into consideration the moral as well as the legal phases of any case upon which he was consulted. During nearly fifty years of legal practice Senator Mansfield was associated with some of the eminent Missouri leaders of his time including such men as George G. Vest, Francis M. Cockrell and David R. Francis.

He was a Methodist, an Odd Fellow and an Elk.

Hon. Martin Miller, Scotland county farmer, county official and Missouri legislator, died at his home in Memphis, June 27th. Born on a Scotland county farm, August 17, 1851, he followed the occupation of farming during the early part of his life. Being a close student of public affairs, however, he became interested in politics in his county in 1894 and during the last twenty years of his life served almost continuously as a county official. After 1894 Mr. Miller held successively the offices of county judge, two terms; county treasurer, two terms; and representative, three terms. In 1901 he moved to Memphis to take charge of the treasurer's office and resided there up to the time of his death.

He was first elected a member of the Missouri Legislature in 1910, being re-elected in 1912 and 1914. During the last General Assembly he served as chairman of the committee on Banks and Banking and as a member of the committee on Ways and Means; Fire, Marine and Tornado Insurance; and Agriculture and Federal Relations.

William McClung Paxton, poet, historian and Missouri's oldest lawyer, died July 21st, at his home in Platte City

where he had lived for nearly seventy years. Coming to Missouri from Kentucky in 1839, but two years after the annexation of the Platte country to Missouri, Mr. Paxton's life embraced almost the whole period of North-west Missouri history, the chief events of which he later incorporated in his most valuable historical work, *Annals of Platte County.*

Born in Mason county, Kentucky, March 2, 1819, he came to Platte county the year following its organization and purchased a claim between Martinsville and Platte City. After clearing a spot of ground and erecting thereon his one-room log cabin he returned to Kentucky where he was married in October of the following year to Miss Mary Forman. Three weeks later the young couple set out upon their long, tedious journey to the Platte Country. The trip was made by steamboat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to St. Louis. From St. Louis a Missouri River steamer took them as far as Glasgow, but the low water at that point made it impossible to proceed farther up the river and the remainder of the journey was made by stage coach to Martinsville where they arrived late in November.

Mr. Paxton's first case in a Missouri court was in 1839 at Weston when he defended and succeeded in clearing a man accused of stealing a saddle. The income of the early day Missouri lawyer was not large and in 1850 Mr. Paxton moved to Platte City and engaged in the mercantile business with Dr. W. B. Callahan. In 1853 he and his partner purchased a half interest in the Platte City Water Mills and for several years prospered. The outbreak of the Civil War, however, destroyed the value of his property and to add to his financial difficulties his two partners became insolvent and the total debts of the firm fell upon him. Imprudent personal dealings with friends resulted in additional losses and by the close of the war his liabilities had reached $75,000, a considerable fortune in those days. By disposing of his lands he was able by 1870 to pay the last of his indebtedness. In 1874 his defective hearing made it necessary for Mr. Paxton to give up the practice of law and the remainder of his life was spent in attending to his abstract business and in literary work.

In 1881 his first book appeared, a small volume of verse, which was distributed gratuituously. From this time until 1887 Mr. Paxton's attention was given to the preparation of material for a genealogy of *The Marshall Family*, from whom he was descended on his mother's side. In 1884 he and his daughter made a two months' visit to portions of Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland searching the records of the family. Another volume of poems appeared later. Mr. Paxton's last book, *Annals of Platte County*, occupied him for many years and is regarded as one of the most authoritative books on Missouri history.

Mr. Paxton was the oldest Mason in the state if not in the world, having celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his affiliation with the order about three years before his death. He was a life long Prohibitionist, a member of the Presbyterian church, and with Col. J. West Goodwin of Sedalia, enjoyed the honor of being one of the two Honorary Life Members of The State Historical Society of Missouri.

In 1839, when Mr. Paxton first came to Martinsville, he found a straggling village of about thirty-five houses and some 300 people, "whose chief employments," as he expressed it, "were drinking and gambling." In November of that year he attended the first term of circuit court in Buchanan county at Roubidoux which later became St. Joseph, and during his stay lodged with Joseph Roubidoux. In his *Annals of Platte County*, he describes this early visit to the future site of St. Joseph.

"I went up to Roubidoux the evening before court. His house was perched on the hillside. It was of logs on a stone basement. I was shown to my bed on a plank frame in the basement and I was given two blankets. I spread one blanket on the boards and covered with the other. It was a cold, blustering night and I nearly froze. In the morning before day, I heard Roubidoux stirring in the room overhead, and I went up the rude ladder. He asked me in broken English, French and Indian how I had passed the night. I told him I had suffered from the cold. 'What?' said he, 'cold with two blankets?' I explained how I had used the blankets. He

replied with contempt: 'You haven't got even Indian sense, or you would have wrapped up in them.'

"The old man had built a roaring fire, two prairie chickens and a half dozen ears of old corn on the cob were boiling in the pot. I made a hearty breakfast on these viands. Before court met, I took a survey of the future site of St. Joseph. I saw two houses; that where I had spent the night and the store above the mouth of the creek. The Blacksnake Hills were romantic. They seemed to be composed of red, crumbling earth, with here and there a tuft of grass. From the sides of the hills, at intervals, broke out oozing streams of water, which gathered into a bold stream that coursed the prairie bottom to the river. In the rear of the house, on the hillside, stood four or five scaffolds supported by poles. On these scaffolds lay the bones of Roubidoux's children. His wives were Indians, and he buried his dead in Indian fashion."

The most interesting cases tried at that term of court, Mr. Paxton relates, were several indictments against Roubidoux for gaming. All the members of the bar except W. T. Wood, the circuit attorney, entered their names as counsel for Roubidoux. "We got the old man clear on some quibble, and he was happy. We charged him nothing, but he made all of us pay our tavern bills."

Col. William H. Phelps, Carthage lawyer, farmer and Missouri legislator, who died in a hospital at Rochester, Minn., July 26th, following an operation, has been aptly called "the king of lobbyists." No man has had more to do with Missouri politics and legislation than Col. William H. Phelps. Politicians, governors and senators have come and gone, but for nearly a half century Col. Phelps has remained the most powerful figure in Missouri politics.

His life was one of striking contrasts. For more than thirty years friend and employee of railroads and most successful lobbyist in Missouri, he became in the later years of his life a relentless foe of the railroads, forcing through the legislature some of the most radical anti-railroad legislation ever enacted in any state. From a personal friend and supporter

of William J. Stone for governor, he became his implacable enemy and political opponent.

Out of his clash with Stone grew Col. Phelps' most famous public utterance. Col. Phelps was at this time a lobbyist for the Missouri Pacific and Stone as governor wanted to get through a "fellow servant" law, a piece of railroad legislation to which the railroads were opposed. Governor Stone suggested to Col. Phelps that his influence upon the legislature was strangely bad and it might be well for him to spend his winter elsewhere. But when the legislature opened Col. Phelps was again on the job. It was a bitter fight. The legislature adjourned without passing the bill and Gov. Stone called a special session. Again the bill was throttled. In 1900 when Col. Phelps wished to go to the Democratic national convention as a delegate, Stone attacked him as a lobbyist. Phelps replied in a speech in which he denounced Stone, then a candidate for the United States Senate, as a "gumshoe politician."

Col. Phelps began in 1878 the best known and longest continued of his activities—that of railroad lobbyist at the state capital. He was with the Frisco railroad from 1878 to 1886 and with the Missouri Pacific from 1888 to 1910. Those were the days when railroads and corporations ruled, and Col. Phelps was the spokesman for the railroads. With the opening of each legislature Col. Phelps came to Jefferson City and opened headquarters at the old McCarty House. He sat in his office. Senators and representatives came and went and no one of influence in any part of the state had to pay railroad fare on the Missouri Pacific so long as he retained the good will of Col. Phelps. In return the railroads got what they wanted.

Although this traffic in passes was known in a general way, many of the recipients were sensitive about public mention of their part in it. Upon one occasion, it is said, Col. Phelps gave up his hotel room without emptying his waste basket and the contents of the basket, a collection of letters asking for transportation, got into print much to the embarrassment of certain senators and representatives.

After the beginning of the Folk administration in 1905, the way of the lobbyist became difficult in Missouri and in 1910 Col. Phelps retired from the Missouri Pacific. Politicians who had pronounced Col. Phelps to be "dead" politically were somewhat surprised soon afterward when it was announced that he would be a candidate for the legislature. While the people of Jasper county didn't altogether approve of the past record of Col. Phelps, they had a sort of community pride in his power in the State. Besides he had made it a point to know the people of his county personally and many of them were indebted to him for favors. As a result, though the district was Republican, Col. Phelps went back to Jefferson City, this time as a representative of the people.

In the legislature he gave the railroads no end of trouble. He was the author of a bill to prevent discrimination in railroad rates between competitive and non-competitive points, he introduced a bill for the assessment of railroads on a mileage basis and for the fixing of passenger rates by the Railroad Commission. Col. Phelps also introduced the Public Service Bill in the house and was instrumental in forcing its passage.

Col. Phelps was born October 16, 1845, in Hinsdale, N. Y. In the intervals between farm tasks he found time to attend a nearby country school. From this school and from Olean Academy he received his early education. As a lad he worked on a railroad in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, running an engine during the day and studying law at night. After a time spent in the law office of W. B. Champlain of Cuba, N. Y., he entered the Albany Law School where he was graduated in 1866.

The following year he came to Carthage, Missouri, to begin the practice of law. Upon his arrival here he had just $17 in his pocket with which to live until business came. He found Carthage a country village. A few hastily erected houses were about the square and the land was all open. There were no railroads to Carthage and young Phelps had walked all the way from Sarcoxie which he had reached by stage coach.

Not having enough money to rent an office of his own he loafed about the office of Mr. Orner. It was the year following the grasshopper plague and money was scarce. So was business in the legal profession and young Phelps was on the point of selling his books to get money enough to leave when one day a citizen of Preston, 10 miles away, came to Orner's office and engaged legal advice in a suit he was bringing against another citizen of that community. Col. Phelps walked all the way to Preston to offer his services to the defendant in the case, was accepted, won the case and walked proudly home with a $5 fee in his pocket.

Upon one occasion in the early days of his law practice, bitter feeling arose, during the trial of a case, between James Hardin, an attorney, and Col. Phelps and his brother, Charles, also an attorney. During the controversy Hardin drew a revolver and fired two shots at Col. Phelps. Shortly after the shooting in the court room Hardin is said to have made repeated threats that he would kill Phelps. One day in broad daylight Hardin was shot as he was passing an abandoned blacksmith shop. Phelps and his brother were both arrested and charged with the killing of Hardin, but in the trial both were acquitted.

Col. Phelps' great hobby was his model dairy farm, three miles south of Carthage. He often lectured to the farmers upon methods for the improvement of the soil, crop rotation and how to increase and improve their dairy herds.

Stately, dignified and scholarly, Col. Phelps was possessed of a striking personality. He was always genial and pleasant and one of the most companionable of men.

He was a familiar figure in the national conventions of his party. In 1874 he was a member of the Missouri Legislature from Jasper county and after his retirement from the Missouri Pacific was again elected for two successive terms, 1910-1914. At the time of his death he was a member of the state senate, having been elected in 1914, and for several years had been a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

PROF. FRENCH STROTHER, Callaway county pioneer and for more than forty years a teacher in the high schools and colleges of Missouri, was born on a farm in Rappahannock county, Virginia, Jan. 14, 1825. Amidst the aristocracy of that state Prof. Strother secured a good education from the private schools and the University of Virginia.

In 1844 he taught a private school on the plantation of David French Slaughter, a prominent citizen of Culpepper county and in the fall of that year traveled overland to Alabama where he taught for six years. He returned to Virginia in 1850 where he was married the same year. Five years later, with his wife and a train of negro slaves, which he had inherited, he set out for Missouri. The long journey was made by carriage and wagons to Nashville, thence by boat to St. Louis and over the Boone's Lick Trail to Callaway county.

After a year or two of farm life, Prof. Strother purchased the Glasgow Ladies' Seminary in 1857 and, with his wife as a helper, conducted it until shortly after the war. Here Prof. Strother witnessed the battle of Glasgow and ministered to the wounded. The seminary boarding house was shattered by a cannon ball and a shell struck the school building but no one connected with the school was injured.

In 1865 he leased Lindenwood College at St. Charles, then under the control of the Presbyterian church, but after managing the school several years a suit in the court decided that the property belonged to the northern branch of the church and Prof. Strother was forced to give up his lease.

He took charge in 1873 of the Kansas City Ladies' College at Independence where Dr. M. M. Fisher, later acting president of the University of Missouri, was one of his instructors and Miss Retta Younger, only sister of the famous Younger boys was one of his pupils. In his later life Prof. Strother was successively superintendent of schools in Carrollton; manager of a boarding school in Monroe county, in the little town of Strother, which was named for him; and finally, after the loss of this property by fire, was manager of a similar school at Perry in Ralls county.

Having come to Missouri in the period just preceding the Civil War, Prof. Strother's residence here spanned almost the whole period of educational development in the state, a movement with which he was himself closely identified. His death occurred June 25th in a hospital at Mexico, Missouri.

JUDGE JOHN H. TERRY, Union veteran, St. Louis attorney and former Missouri legislator, who died at the Jewish Hospital, St. Louis, July 25th, was a native of New York state, where he was born in Covert, Seneca county, July 30, 1834. During more than fifty years, spent in the practice of law in St. Louis, he held many important posts—city, state and federal. One of his first official positions was that of assistant United States attorney under Chas. G. Morrow, and soon after his admittance to the bar in 1865, he was sent as a representative from St. Louis to the Missouri General Assembly.

In 1871, Judge Terry was appointed law commissioner and following 1874 served two terms as state senator from one of the St. Louis districts. It was Judge Terry who conceived and caused to be passed a law governing the condemnation of property in St. Louis and the present insurance law of Missouri passed in 1909. During the late nineties he was judge of the Land Court in St. Louis. Since 1892 he has been interested in real estate business in St. Louis, first as a member of the firm of Terry & Scott and since 1903 as president of the Terry Realty Company.

Judge Terry received his primary education in the schools of Trumansburg and Ithaca, N. Y. In 1860 he entered the Albany Law School and the following year continued his studies in the law office of Boardman and Frinck in Ithaca. The outbreak of the Civil War interrupted his studies and in 1862 he organized a company of New York volunteers for service at the front and was chosen captain. At the battle of Chancellorsville he received a bullet wound which compelled him to resign his command and return home.

Near the close of the war he came to St. Louis and became a member of the law firm of Terry & Terry. During his long residence in St. Louis, Judge Terry was widely interested in social, political and civic organizations of the city. Among

his many activities he was one of the incorporators of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, president of St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, a member of the municipal assembly of St. Louis, president of the Missouri Historical Society and of the New York Society of St. Louis.

HON. A. L. THOMAS, pioneer Jasper county attorney, Civil War veteran and former county official, died in the Carthage hospital, May 18th. First as a Liberal Republican and later as a Democrat, Mr. Thomas was one of the leaders in the political history of Jasper county during the period just following the Civil War.

Born of Welsh parentage, near Platteville, Wisconsin, Oct. 9, 1844, he was educated in the public schools of that state and in Platteville Academy. In 1861 when the first call came for volunteers, Mr. Thomas left the academy and enlisted in the famous "Iron Brigade" under General Bragg. In the hard campaign which this command passed through during the first year of the war Mr. Thomas was disabled and, returning home in 1862, he entered the University of Wisconsin. In 1863 he again enlisted, this time as a second lieutenant in the 41st Wisconsin infantry and fought in Mississippi and Tennessee during the remainder of the war. At the close of the war he resumed his studies at the University of Wisconsin, but left before graduation to take up the study of law in Madison.

In 1869 Mr. Thomas came to Jasper county and opened a law office in Carthage. The following year he was one of the delegates to the Republican state convention held in Jefferson City. Political opinion in Missouri was divided at this time over the enfranchisement of former Confederates and Southern sympathizers. When the Republican state convention met in August, 1870, one group favored the postponement of enfranchisement and re-nominated Joseph W. McClurg for governor. The other group, of whom Mr. Thomas was one, favored immediate enfranchisement, withdrew from the convention and calling themselves "Liberal Republicans" nominated B. Gratz Brown as their candidate for governor.

Brown was elected and in May, 1871, he appointed Mr. Thomas circuit attorney of the Fifteenth Missouri district. When this office was discontinued in 1874, Mr. Thomas became a cadidate for prosecuting attorney of Jasper county and after a memorable campaign, in which he met his opponent Major H. H. Harding in seventeen joint debates, was elected.

After the disappearance of the Liberal Republican party which lasted through the presidential election of 1872, Mr. Thomas became affiliated with the Democratic party and in 1884 was the candidate of that party for Congress, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, W. H. Wade of Springfield.

William T. Thornton, who died at his home in Santa Fe, New Mexico, March 16th, was a native born Missourian who, starting nearly fifty years ago as a young country lawyer in Clinton, Henry county, Missouri, rose to be territorial governor of New Mexico. At the time of Mr. Thornton's appointment as chief executive by President Cleveland, lawlessness and disorder were rampant in New Mexico. The laxness of law enforcement during the preceding administration had encouraged all sorts of political fraud, corruption and violence. Delinquency in the care of public money was not unusual; carelessness and default was common among territorial officials and political assassinations were frequent.

In the midst of such disorder, to even suggest reform required courage, yet so insistent was Gov. Thornton's demand for law enforcement that one historian writes of him: "The result of his crusade against crime, and against financial delinquency which he inaugurated and carried out with much vigor of purpose and action signalized his administration and gave him a distinguished place in the history of this territory as the most executive and useful governor New Mexico ever had."

Born in Calhoun, Henry county, Missouri, February 9, 1843, Mr. Thornton was educated in a private school near Sedalia. In 1861 he left school to enlist in the Confederate army and for two years he served in the bodyguard of Gen. Sterling Price. Later he became a member of Company

C, Wood's battalion, under the command of his brother, Capt. Paul F. Thornton. In the retreat from Springfield, Mo., he was captured and confined in the military prison at Alton. Following an unsuccessful attempt to escape, he was placed in close confinement for twenty-eight days. Later he assisted Col. Magoffin and fifty-six Confederates to escape, was himself exchanged and served to the end of the war.

Soon after his graduation in 1868 from the law department at the University of Kentucky, Mr. Thornton began the practice of law in Clinton, Mo. In 1876 he was elected to represent his county in the Missouri legislature, but resigned the following year to go to New Mexico for the benefit of his health. Upon his arrival in Santa Fe he became associated with United States Senator Thomas B. Catron in the practice of law.

In 1880 he became a member of the territorial council and in 1891 was chosen first mayor of Santa Fe. Becoming interested in ranching and mining he closed his law office in 1885 in order to devote more time to his new ventures. Soon after his appointment as governor of New Mexico he acquired control of the Santa Fe *New Mexican*, a daily newspaper, which he continued to edit for a number of years.

Following the inauguration of President McKinley and the appointment of Miguel A. Otero to succeed him as chief executive, Gov. Thornton went to Guadalajara, Mexico, where he engaged in extensive mining operations. During the last years of his life Gov. Thornton devoted his attention to his mining and ranching interests, spending his winters in Redlands and other points in southern California.

Hon. Thomas Leland Viles, Union veteran and Missouri legislator, who died April 24th at his home in Chelsea, Oklahoma, was one of the pioneers of the Stone county bar. More than forty years ago Mr. Viles began the practice of law in Galena, the county seat of Stone county, beginning his political career as a deputy sheriff. Following this he filled the offices of county sheriff and collector for four years and prosecuting attorney for ten years. In 1902 he was chosen to represent his county in the legislature, an office to which he was re-elected in 1906.

Born October 3, 1850, in Roanoke county, Tennessee, he moved with his parents to Christian county, Missouri, in 1858, about the time of the county's organization. When young Viles was eleven years of age the Civil War broke out and in 1864 at the age of fourteen he enlisted in the Union army, serving seven months in Company K, 46th Missouri infantry.

When he was but a small boy his mother died, leaving to his care, as the oldest child, a large family of brothers and sisters. In spite of his early disadvantages young Viles managed to secure a fair education for his day and to acquire a knowledge of law. As a lawyer he was noted for his sympathy and fairness in dealing with his clients.

Dr. John S. Wallace, Chariton county physician and member of the State senate from the Sixth Missouri district, was one of Chariton county's most versatile citizens. During a life of nearly seventy years he won recognition not only as a physician, but as journalist, historian, traveler and legislator as well.

Born on a Chariton county farm, near Glasgow, April 23, 1849, young Wallace received his early education from the common schools and from Pritchett Institute at Glasgow. His ancestors were Scotch Presbyterians who had come to this country in the pre-Revolutionary period and taken a prominent part in the various Indian wars and governmental affairs of Vi rginia and Kentucky.

As a lad Dr. Wallace witnessed many of the thrilling events of the Civil War in Chariton county and in June, 1865, to avoid service in the home guard militia he left Chariton county and joined his mother in Ottumwa, Iowa, where she had gone the previous autumn to escape the horrors of border warfare and the period of reconstruction.

In 1867 young Wallace returned to Missouri and in 1869 began the study of medicine under Dr. I. P. Vaughn of Glasgow. During the winter of 1871-72 he continued his studies at the University of Michigan and the following winter completed his medical education at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City where he was the private pupil of

Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, the famous surgeon and author. Among his classmates in New York City was Dr. S. S. Laws, former president of the University of Missouri.

In June, 1873, Dr. Wallace came to Brunswick and began the practice of medicine. He was county coroner from 1880 to 1884; was appointed local surgeon for the Wabash Railroad in 1884 and United States pension surgeon in 1885, which appointments he held until 1892 when he resigned to locate in Denver.

Because of ill health he remained in Colorado only eighteen months, returning to St. Louis where for four years he practiced and conducted a clinic in St. John's Hospital.

From 1884 to 1888 he was local editor of the *Brunswicker*, published in Brunswick, and later served two years as its managing editor. In 1912 he became president of the Chariton County Medical Society and vice president of the Missouri State Medical Association. Dr. Wallace was elected to the State senate from the Sixth Missouri district in 1914 and as a member of the 48th General Assembly served as chariman of the committee on Eleemosynary Institutions and Public Health.

Dr. Wallace was an extensive traveler. In 1897 with a party of friends he visited old Mexico and spent the winter hunting and prospecting in the foothills of the Sierra Madre mountains and while there formed the acquaintance of Senor Ramon Corral, then governor of Sonora and afterward vice president of Mexico. During his travels in Mexico and Canada, Dr. Wallace contributed to the local papers an interesting series of articles by "The Wandering Medic." When the three-volume *History of Northeast Missouri* was compiled in 1913, Dr. Wallace was chosen to write the section dealing with the history of Chariton county.

His death occurred suddenly in Brunswick, August 16th, from heart disease. He was a member of the Masonic order where he filled a number of important offices; an Elk; a member of The State Historical Society of Missouri; and of the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C.

Hon. Charles J. Walker, former State senator from the Tenth Missouri district, and member of the Boone county bar, was born in St. Charles county, June 30, 1846. From the public schools of St. Charles county and Pritchett College at Glasgow, he received his early education. In 1870 he was graduated from Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, with the honor of Phi Beta Kappa, and the following year was admitted to the bar in his native state.

From 1892 to 1896 he served as public administrator of St. Charles county and in 1898 was sent to the Missouri legislature as State senator. In 1900 Senator Walker moved to Columbia to secure the advantages of the State University and two years later was re-elected to the State senate from that county. As a member of the legislature, Senator Walker was valued for his knowledge of law, economics and political matters; as a lawyer he was known for his clear and logical reasoning and his simple and forceful address; as a citizen he was held in high regard as a gentleman of the old type, dignified, courteous, obliging and public spirited. He died at his home in Columbia, May 13th. He was a Democrat, a Methodist, a Mason, and a member of The State Historical Society of Missouri.

Col. Louis H. Waters, who died July 27th at his home in Kansas City, has been called the dean of the Kansas City bar. Intimate friend and associate of Lincoln in the early days of his law practice in Illinois; friend and comrade of Benjamin Harrison on the battle fields of the Civil War, his was a life rich with experience, which made him one of the most interesting members of the Kansas City bar.

Col. Waters' parents were among those pioneer families in modest circumstances who followed the line of frontier westward, moving first from Pennsylvania, where Col. Waters was born December 22, 1827, to Kentucky while the boy was yet an infant. They did not remain long in Kentucky, but continued the march westward, settling first in Iowa and later in Illinois. By teaching a country school in the winter, young Waters earned enough money to enable him to study law and was admitted to the bar in Macomb before he was twenty-one.

As a young man he was sent to the Illinois legislature as a Whig and in 1858 was elected prosecuting attorney in a circuit comprising five Illinois counties.

It was during these early years of law practice that Col. Waters first became acquainted with Lincoln. In those days in Illinois lawyers and judges rode the circuit, holding court at the various towns. Lincoln was a practicing lawyer then and Col. Waters often rode the circuit with him. Stephen A. Douglas was judge of the circuit for a time. When the new Republican party sprang into existence in the fifties, Col. Waters was one of its founders, having been a delegate to the first Republican convention held in 1856.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he organized Company D, 28th regiment of Illinois infantry and was made lieutenant colonel. During most of the war he was with the Army of the Cumberland and held successively the commissions of captain, major and colonel. Near the close of the war Col. Waters was breveted a brigadier general by President Lincoln for an act of conspicuous bravery on the battlefield. The force he was commanding was forced by heavy odds to retreat for shelter. When the regiment had retired it was discovered that the color bearer had been shot down. With the colors clasped in his hands he lay a considerable distance away in an open field under fire. Col. Waters rode out on his horse, rescued the colors and rode back to cover, the bullets flying past him as he rode.

After the war, Col. Waters moved west, first to Macon and later to Carrollton. In 1876 he opened a law office in Jefferson City. Two years later he was appointed United States Attorney for the western district of Missouri and it was then that he moved his office to Kansas City. Later he was a candidate for prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, but was defeated by Judge William H. Wallace.

Like his early day associate, Lincoln, Col. Waters was one of the most companionable of men and always able to enliven the occasion with a funny story. He was possessed of a ready wit and a caustic tongue and won many a lawsuit and political contest by his cleverness in making his opponent appear

ridiculous. He was a vigorous fighter and a faithful friend, though of a sensitive nature and quick to resent a fancied slight or insult. The story is related that after Benjamin Harrison was elected to the presidency, Col. Waters happened to be in Washington on business and went up to the White House to call upon his old comrade.

When he was shown into the presidential office Harrison was sitting at a desk at work on some papers. In a moment he glanced up and said gruffly:

"Well, what do you want?"

"Not a damned thing," answered Col. Waters and he turned and walked out without another word.

Judge William M. Williams, eminent Missouri lawyer and jurist, died at his home in Boonville, September 18th. In the higher state and federal courts Judge Williams was a familiar figure and he was frequently referred to as the greatest authority upon law in Missouri.

In nearly all of the important cases which have come up in Central Missouri during the last twenty-five years Judge Williams has participated is some way. He was the leading counsel in the famous Butler case, perhaps the largest criminal case ever tried in Missouri; he won the fight before the United States Supreme Court for the Unionists in the Presbyterian-Cumberland church case, which settled for the entire United States the ownership of church property; he successfully defended H. S. Salmon in the Salmon Bank case and was chief attorney for the International Harvester Company's suit in the state and United States Supreme Court; and he represented State Beer Collector Crenshaw in the United States Supreme Court against the Pabst Brewing Company, that settled for all the states the right of a state to collect revenue on beer.

Born in Boonville February 4, 1850, Judge Williams taught school for a time at Marshall and with the money he had earned became a student at Kemper Military Academy, where he was graduated 1867. The only college degree he ever received was that of LL.D., conferred upon him in 1914 by Westminster College.

As a student of law he entered the office of Draffen & Muir and in 1873 was admitted to the bar. Upon the death of William Muir in July of the following year young Williams became a member of the law firm of Draffen & Williams.

In 1889 Governor Francis appointed him president of the board of managers for the Training School for Boys at Boonville, a place which he held up to the time of his death. After the resignation of Chief Justice Barclay in 1898, Judge Williams was appointed by Governor Stephens a justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri to fill the vacancy. From this position he later resigned and refused to consider a renomination which was tendered him.

In 1903 Judge Williams was chosen president of the Missouri Bar Association and in 1904 he was a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists held in St. Louis.

In its estimate of Judge Williams as a lawyer and citizen the Kansas City *Times* said: "The late Judge William Muir Williams lived and died in the house in which he was born at Boonville. Fame came to him and lawyers from all parts of Missouri and even from other states climbed the wooden stairs leading to his office door, seeking his advice on important cases. Judge Williams found Boonville large enough for his one ambition—to be a good lawyer. * * * Many tempting political honors were dangled before him in his long and useful life but he steadfastly refused to be drawn into the whirl of politics. * * * Many better and simplified laws resulted from his efforts. He always tried to settle outside of courtrooms the woes and quarrels of mankind brought to his ears. When the final summons came, death found Judge Williams at his desk—a good lawyer, unafraid."

Judge Williams had been a member of The State Historical Society of Missouri for over a decade.

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Note: This list will be concluded in the January Review.

THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

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THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER, Editor

Subscription Price $1.00 a Year

The *Missouri Historical Review* is a quarterly magazine devoted to Missouri history, genealogy and literature. It is now being sent to a thousand members of the Society. The subscription price is one dollar a year.

Each number of the *Review* contains several articles on Missouri and Missourians. These articles are the result of research work in Missouri history. They treat of subjects that lovers of Missouri are interested in. They are full of new information and are not hackneyed or trite. The style of presentation is as popular as is permissible in a publication of this character.

In addition to the monographs, the *Review* contains a list of books recently published by Missourians or on Missouri, and a list of Missouri historical articles that have appeared in the newspapers of the State. The last is an aid to teachers, editors and writers, and will become even more valuable with age.

Departing from the custom adopted by most historical societies, this journal contains reviews of only those books and articles that relate to Missouri. This concentration makes possible a more thorough and, to Missourians, a more interesting and valuable historical contribution than could otherwise be obtained.

Missourians are interested in their State Historical Society. The *Review* appeals to this interest by summarizing the recent activities of the Society. It also does this of other state-wide organizations of a historical or patriotic character. Important historical happenings are also chronicled and members of the Society are urged to make this complete for their section of Missouri. The general Missouri items include biographical sketches of individuals in public life or of historic fame.

Manuscripts and letters on all Missouri subjects of a historical or biographical nature are welcome, and will be read and decided upon with as little delay as possible.

All editorial and business communications should be addressed to Floyd C. Shoemaker, Secretary, The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

VOL. XI, NOS. 3 AND 4 COLUMBIA APRIL–JULY, 1917

MISSOURI'S CENTENNIAL.

BY WALTER B. STEVENS.

(An address delivered before the Missouri Centennial Committee of One Thousand, at Kansas City, November 24, 1916.)

Other States have birthdays, Missouri has birth years. In other commonwealths the centennial of statehood means a celebration of local concern. Missouri approaches the observance of a centennial period of nation-wide interest. One hundred years ago there was before the American people no issue greater, more serious than "the Missouri question."

The action of President White and his associates of the State Historical Society in calling together this Committee of One Thousand is timely. Missouri's Centennial will begin in another month. That centennial is not limited to a day, a month, or even a year. It is a period. In 1817 the movement for statehood of Missouri had its formal beginning. That year was known to its generation as "the maniacal year." In Old Franklin, St. Charles, Herculaneum, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, St. Louis and all of the other centers fast growing in population, men were signing petitions praying the Congress of the United States that Missouri Territory "may be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States." They were not crazy.

The statehood movement gave no reason for the designation of 1817 as "the maniacal year." There were many other events of an exciting character. To settle personal differences Missourians made several visits to Bloody Island that year. Benton fought his two duels with Lucas. The territorial legislature granted three charters for lotteries,—one for an academy at Potosi, one for a fire engine at St. Louis, and one for a masonic hall. The first steamboat arrived at St. Louis and Missourians paid a dollar apiece to step on board and look around. So many availed themselves of this privilege that the captain admitted them in relays to avert capsizing. The bank of Missouri was started and paper money, redeemable at a distant point, was issued. But what set Missouri wildest was the immigration. The Rev. Dr. John Mason Peck arrived and wrote this of what he saw:

"The 'new comers,' like a mountain torrent, poured into the country faster than it was possible to provide corn for breadstuff. Some families came in the spring of 1815. But in the winter, spring, summer and autumn of 1816, they came like an avalanche. It seemed as though Kentucky and Tennessee were breaking up and moving to the 'Far West.' Caravan after caravan passed over the prairies of Illinois, crossing the 'great river' at St. Louis, all bound to the Boone's Lick. The stream of immigration had not lessened in 1817. Many families came from Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, and not a few from the Middle States, while a sprinkling found their way to the extreme West from Yankeedom and Yorkdom. Following in the wake of this exodus to the middle section of Missouri was a terrific excitement about land."

It was high time, in 1817, for Missourians to ask statehood. Across the river, Illinois, with less population than Missouri, was signing petitions for admission. Seven States had been added to the original Thirteen. Missouri was growing faster than any of them. Moreover Missouri had a claim to statehood based on international treaty. When France ceded to the United States the great territory west

of the Mississippi, it was stipulated that the inhabitants, "shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States and admitted, as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States." That agreement between France and the United States had been in effect fourteen years when Missourians moved in the matter of statehood.

The Missouri petitions were presented to Congress on the 8th of January, 1818. The date was fitting. It was the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans fought by Andrew Jackson with Missouri lead. That same month the petitions for Illinois were presented. Before the end of the year, Congress had enacted the necessary legislation for Illinois, and the convention had met at Kaskaskia to frame a constitution. Thus Illinois, in December, 1818, was made a State. Missouri waited—waited from January 8, 1818, to March 6, 1820, for the enabling act. Meantime a great and dangerous game in national politics went on. The Senate, by a majority vote, was ready to admit Missouri. The House of Representatives insisted that Missouri must abolish slavery gradually and must put into the constitution a promise to that effect, as a condition of admission to the Union.

Week after week the one-horse mail brought to Missouri the aggravating news. Congress adjourned in March, 1819, the Senate and the House in deadlock on the bill. Then the storm of resentment in Missouri broke.

One grand jury after another delivered its pronouncement. The grand jury at St. Louis declared that the course of Congress was "an unconstitutional and an unwarrantable usurpation over our inalienable rights and privileges as a free people."

The grand jury of Jefferson county, while declaring that "slavery is an evil we do not pretend to deny," argued that the Constitution of the United States did not empower Congress "by express grant or necessary implication to make the whole or any part of the constitution" of a State.

One hundred years ago Missouri Territory was divided into seven counties. The grand jury of every county went on record in most formal protest against the attitude of Congress towards Missouri Territory.

From April, 1819, to December, 1819, wherever Missourians assembled, resolutions were adopted or toasts were drank in defiance of the dictation by Congress as to what should be put in the constitution on the subject of slavery. And these sentiments were indorsed with prolonged cheers. In these modern days, people applaud by the watch. The minutes are timed. Newspapers and partisans measure popular sentiment by the duration of the applause. A hundred years ago the successive cheers were counted. After drinking fervently to a sentiment the people "hip hip hurrahed." Their enthusiasm was measured by the number of these cheers. There was no fictitious swelling of sound by blowing of horns, by the ringing of cowbells, by the stamping of feet. It was all vociferous. And when the tumult and the shouting died, everybody knew that the sentiment or the candidate had been indorsed by one or ten or twenty cheers. Thus at a St. Louis meeting, over which Auguste Chouteau presided, the Missouri Gazette reported that these two toasts "received the largest number of cheers."

"The next Congress—A sacred regard for the Constitution, in preference to measures of supposed expediency, will insure to them the confidence of the American people." "Nineteen cheers. Yankee Doodle (music)."

"The Territory of Missouri—With a population of near 100,000, demands her right to be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States." "Nineteen cheers—'Scott's o'er the Border.' "

Within the present year there has appeared a book with the title "Missouri's Struggle for Statehood," by Floyd C. Shoemaker, the secretary of the State Historical Society. Mr. Shoemaker has devoted the spare hours of five years to the assembling of information about the "Struggle." He has gone to original sources for the graphic details of Missouri's protest.

Even the ministers of the Gospel were not silent. The Baptist Association, assembled "at Pleasant Green Meeting House" in Howard county, resolved that we "believe the question of slavery is one that belongs exclusively to the people to decide on."

That was mild and dignified, however, as compared with the other sentiments thundered from the Mississippi and Missouri river settlements.

At Franklin, when the whole Boone's Lick country was celebrating the arrival of the first steamboat, Stephen Rector, of the truculent and fighting tribe of Rectors, aroused the banqueters with,—

"May the Missourians defend their rights, if necessary, even at the expense of blood, against the unprecedented restriction which was attempted to be imposed upon them by the Congress of the United States."

Tallmadge and Taylor were two northern Representatives in Congress who led the fight to make Missouri come in as a free State. At the Fourth of July celebration in St. Louis that year, the Missourians paid their respects to these two statesmen in this toast:

"Messrs. Tallmadge and Taylor—Politically insane,—May the next Congress appoint them a dark room, a straight waistcoat and a thin water gruel diet."

The toast was drunk, and the newspaper report says it was followed by nineteen cheers, and the band played Yankee Doodle.

Probably the most significant and effective of these protesting meetings was one at which Thomas H. Benton presented the resolutions. These resolutions were in the form of an ultimatum to Congress. They were passed upon by William C. Carr, Henry S. Geyer, Edward Bates, Joshua Barton before being adopted unanimously. Alexander McNair presided at the meeting. David Barton was secretary. This, then, was the action of the men who were to be the first Governor and the first two Senators and the acknowledged leaders in the new State. The resolutions declared "that the Congress of the United States have no right to control the

provisions of a state constitution, except to preserve its republican character." They denounced the action of the House of Representatives as "an outrage on the principles of the American constitution." But the concluding resolution presented to Congress and the rest of the country a startling situation:

"That the people of this territory have a right to meet in convention by their own authority, and to form a constitution and state government, whenever they shall deem it expedient to do so, and that a second determination on the part of Congress to refuse them admission, upon an equal footing with the original States, will make it expedient to exercise that right."

There might be Missouri compromises in Congress. There was to be no Missouri compromise in Missouri.

The threats were not few that if Congress persisted in tying strings to Missouri's admission, the people of the territory might reject the terms and set up independent government for themselves.

A meeting at St. Ferdinand, where according to tradition was the earliest settlement of Americans in Missouri, by two or three families from North Carolina, this sentiment was proposed:

"The Territory of Missouri—May she be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, or not received in any other way."

This toast, the reporter of 1819 tells was "drank standing up.—Twenty-two cheers."

Is it any wonder that Thomas Jefferson, growing old and perhaps a little querulous, viewed the deadlock in Congress and the defiance of the territory with dismal forbodings? He wrote to John Adams: "The Missouri question is a breaker on which we lose the Missouri country by revolt and what more God only knows." Two months later when Congress, in spite of Henry Clay's appeals, seemed as far as ever from the solution, Mr. Jefferson wrote to Hugh Nelson: "The Missouri question is the most portentous which ever threatened our Union. In the gloomiest days of the Revolutionary war

I never had any apprehensions equal to what I feel from this source."

There were anti-slavery men in Missouri. Emancipationists they called themselves, but more frequently restrictionists. But with scarcely an exception they were for the settlement of the question by the new State. The Missouri Gazette inclined toward the anti-slavery side but the editor, Joseph Charless, denounced the proposed restriction by Congress as "the most gross and barefaced usurpation that has yet been committed."

"Bear in mind, fellow citizens," he wrote, "that the question now before you is not whether slavery shall be permitted or prohibited in the future State of Missouri, but whether we shall meanly abandon our rights and suffer any earthly power to dictate the terms of our constitution."

Scattered in the Missouri settlements were men, not many in number, who were not willing to trust the people to make their own constitution. They were against statehood unless it came with a constitution which would, in time, abolish slavery. They did not hold meetings. They did not propose toasts. They wrote confidential letters to northern Congressmen urging them to keep up the fight against admission. The effect was to encourage the deadlock, to embitter popular sentiment in the territory and to insure the election of delegates, when the time came to choose them, who were strongly committed to slavery in Missouri.

While they wrangled over Missouri, the Senate and House admitted Alabama. When Congress met in December, 1819, the people of Maine were there for admission. Again the Missouri question loomed. The conflict went on until March when the bill passed permitting Missouri to frame a constitution without restriction, but providing that slavery should be excluded from the rest of the Louisiana Purchase territory west and north of Missouri. And that exclusion was the Missouri compromise which vexed American politics for thirty-seven years, only to be declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court in March, 1857.

The compromise measure was put through by parliamentary legerdemain on the part of Speaker Henry Clay. When the House met in the morning, Mr. Randolph moved reconsideration of the vote by which the bill had passed the day previous. He thought he had votes enough to block the compromise of "the doughfaces" as he called them. Speaker Clay ruled that Mr. Randolph's motion was out of order until the regular morning business was disposed of. But, while the morning business was before the House, Mr. Clay signed the bill and rushed it by the clerk to the Senate. At the close of the morning hour, Mr. Randolph again rose and moved the reconsideration. Speaker Clay told him he was too late; that the bill was no longer in the possession of the House. Mr. Randolph added this to other grievances he held against Mr. Clay. The enmity grew until it had its climax in the usual form of those days,—a duel. One of the finest specimens of news reporting was the account of that bloodless meeting written by Thomas H. Benton, as an eye witness. Concluding his report, Mr. Benton commented:

"It was about the last high-toned duel that I have witnessed, and among the highest-toned that I have ever witnessed, and so happily conducted to a fortunate result —a result due to the noble character of the seconds as well as to the generous and heroic spirit of the principals."

When the news of the passage of the Missouri Compromise bill was received at St. Louis and other centers of population, about the end of March, 1820, Missourians celebrated what they firmly believed was the birth of statehood. A candle burned in every window on the night chosen for formal ratification. The cartoonist of one hundred years ago arose to the occasion. He executed a transparency showing a negro slave dancing in great glee because "Congress had voted to permit the slaves to come to live in such a fine country as Missouri." The deadlock in Congress had been, in large part, the determination of the House of Representatives to insist on a constitution which would prohibit the bringing of any more slaves into Missouri. As the news

traveled slowly up the rivers, bonfires burned on the hilltops at night and jollifications were held in the day time. Charles J. Cabell told an old settlers' reunion at Keytesville in 1877 that he could not remember another day like that in his long Missouri lifetime.

One note of comment showed how determined were the Missourians that Congress should not continue to trifle with their statehood rights. In the Enquirer, the St. Louis paper for which Benton wrote, there appeared a paragraph on the 31st of March, 1820, recalling the action of the year before and telling what would have been done by the Missourians if the passage of the compromise bill had been delayed longer:

"The people of the United States would have witnessed a specimen of Missouri feeling in the indignant contempt with which they would have trampled the odious restriction under their feet and proceeded to the formation of a Republican constitution in the fulness of the people's power."

If Benton gauged the strength and extent of the Missouri sentiment at that time, Missouri may have been nearer the formation of an independent republic, to come into the Union later, as Texas did, than the historians have told. Perhaps Jefferson was correct in his judgment that the course of Congress threatened the loss of "the Missouri country and what more God only knows."

But with the passage of the compromise act, Missourians proceeded without delay to their part under the enabling provisions. They elected delegates, held the convention and drafted a constitution. It was all done before the middle of June, that year, 1820. There was, however, a rather significant utterance in the declaration of purpose:

"We the people of Missouri, inhabiting the limits hereinafter designated, by our representatives in convention assembled at St. Louis, on Monday, the 12th day of June, 1820, do mutually agree to form and establish a free and independent republic by the name of 'the State of Missouri.' "

In his valuable book, the textbook of our centennial of statehood, Mr. Shoemaker says "Missouri became a State

on Wednesday, July 19, 1820." On that day the constitution went into effect. It was accepted without question by the entire population. The regular territorial election, if Missouri had not been a State, would have been held under the former law, on the first Monday of August. It was not held. But on the fourth Monday in August, 1820, the State of Missouri elected a full complement of state officers,—executive, legislative and judicial. And Missouri went on doing business as a State from that time forward. When, a year later, on the 10th day of August, 1821, President Monroe issued the belated proclamation that Missouri was a State in the Union, it did not cause a ripple of excitement in Missouri. The two Senators and the Representative in Congress from Missouri had been drawing pay from the United States Treasury for nearly a year, although technically the act of statehood had not been consummated. Sturdy old John Scott, the Representative, the most fluently profane man in Missouri, would not permit himself to be recognized in Washington as a territorial delegate. He demanded the title and the personal consideration of a Member of Congress. Governor McNair thought the incident of President Monroe's proclamation should be followed by a special session of the legislature and issued the call. There was considerable opposition to the governor's action because, as people argued, Missouri had been a State more than a year and a session of the legislature would be a useless expense. The governor had his way and wore his beaver hat, the only one seen on that occasion. In his message to the legislature, the governor said:

"Since the organization of this government we have exhibited to the American people a spectacle novel and peculiar—an American republic on the confines of the federal Union, exercising all the powers of sovereign government, with no actual political connection with the United States, and nothing to bind us to them but a reverence for the same principles and an habitual attachment to them and to their government."

Who were the fathers of the State?

Here again Mr. Shoemaker has laid Missourians under obligations for the very interesting personal data he has assembled with exhaustive research. The members of the constitutional convention were forty-one in number. Most of them were of English descent, but two were Welsh; two were Scotch; four were Irish; four were Scotch-Irish; two were French; one was German.

As regarded nativity, these Founders of Missouri were better distributed in respect to the rest of the United States than is generally understood. Mr. Shoemaker has learned that there were in the convention native sons of Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, North Carolina, Upper Louisiana under Spanish Dominion, Indiana, New York, Vermont, South Carolina, Wales and Ireland. While Virginia led in the number, only three of the delegates had come directly from that State to settle in Missouri. The important and impressive fact is that these forty-one fathers of the State represented all sections of the United States, as the nation then existed, together with the principal countries of Europe.

That first constitution of Missouri was not submitted to popular vote. It went into effect at once. There was nothing in the enabling act that required submission. The convention made no provision to have the constitution passed upon by vote. The people had named their best men to do the work and were satisfied, so well satisfied indeed that the organic act endured forty-four years.

What a history it is that Missourians will review in this first one hundred years of statehood! The first Missouri question had no sooner been dismissed from national consideration for a time with President Monroe's proclamation than other Missouri questions focused the attention of the country upon the Center State. In 1824 Missouri elected the President of the United States. John Adams had received only one-third of the popular vote. No candidate had a majority of the electors. The election passed to the

House of Representatives to decide, with one vote to be cast by each State. Missouri had only one Representative to cast her vote. Although Henry Clay, who had put through the Missouri Compromise was a candidate, hard-headed John Scott, who had the record of having challenged six men in one day to fight duels, voted Missouri for the Massachusetts man and elected him President. Scott retired to private life after that, as was to be expected, but he didn't leave Missouri. He carried an assortment of pistols and knives and died in his bed at the age of eighty, two months after Fort Sumpter was fired on. When he was near the end he drew a pistol, flourished it and said: "Show me the man that wants to destroy this great government."

If there is a subject fully as interesting as the State, in its relation to this centennial, it is the statemanship of Missourians. In every decade of the ten now nearly completed, Missourians, politically, have been of national stature and influence. The present generation is no exception. Missouri has not furnished a President but Missouri has grown Presidential timber and has had candidates whom the logic of political issues should have nominated. Missouri has offered a favorite son who nine times received the majority of his party in convention.

In 1903, Walter Williams asked 400 Missourians, representative of all parts of the State and of all vocations, "to name the leaders of the State's thought, the men who had done the most for Missouri, and through Missourians for the world." The living were excluded from consideration, properly. The poll showed a range through more than one hundred names of honored dead of Missouri. The majority vote established this interesting roll of fame:

Statesmen,—Thomas H. Benton, Francis P. Blair, John S. Phelps, B. Gratz Brown, Richard P. Bland, Hamilton R. Gamble, James S. Green, Edward Bates.

Father of the State University,—James S. Rollins.

Soldiers,—Sterling Price, A. W. Doniphan.

Engineer,—James B. Eads.

Preacher,—Enoch Mather Marvin.

Poet,—Eugene Field.

Artist,—George C. Bingham.

Conditions which govern the placing of effigies of great Americans in Statuary Hall, of the Capitol at Washington, limit each State to two representatives. Missouri has four places. Benton and Blair were placed there in obedience to the unanimous sentiment of Missourians. Shields, who made his home and was buried in Missouri, won his place by virtue of service as a United States Senator from three States and as a hero in two wars. The fourth Missourian in Statuary Hall is Joseph E. Kenna who, as a Missouri lad of sixteen, joined Shelby in 1861. After the war Kenna settled in West Virginia and became a United States Senator and a much loved citizen of his adopted State.

Strange to tell, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Schofield, who in succession received the highest rank in the United States army, saw their earliest war service in Missouri, in 1861.

A consistent crusade against the rules of the House of Representatives, which rules had for generations enabled the Speaker and a little oligarchy of "ruling elders" to maintain absolute control of legislation, made one Missourian distinguished as a national leader. And when the House passed under the control of his party this Missourian was chosen Speaker by the unanimous vote of the party caucus, an honor without precedent in the history of Congress.

In both branches of Congress, from the beginning of statehood, Missourians have stood for independent thinking on public questions. Missouri Senators and Representatives have dared to differ frequently with Presidents of their own parties. The course of Cockrell and Vest in rebuking executive efforts to influence legislation was historic, and it brought upon them the commendation rather than the condemnation of their Missouri constituents. More recently, within this decade, a Missouri Senator has found vindication for his insistence upon rigid scrutiny of administration measures. Discussing a pending bill he said: "As long as I live I do not intend to vest in a board of men the power to do some-

thing of great moment, great sweep and great gravity, when I do not entertain a clear idea as to the powers I have granted." This is no injection of politics into a discussion of Missouri's Centennial. It is simply by way of calling attention to the characteristic course of the men Missouri has been sending to Congress from the first to the closing decade of the century of statehood. "The king can do no wrong" has never had place in Missouri sentiment.

Ten years after the close of the Civil war, a Missourian began his stubborn contest in Congress for the plain people. Richard P. Bland was the great commoner of his generation. It matters not what may have been thought, pro or con, of the silver issue when it was pending. It matters not that coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one became a past issue. Bland's voice was raised in season and out of season for what he conceived to be the rights of the American masses. Free and unlimited coinage of silver was not with him the end. It was only a means to an end. In the Congress preceding the one in which began his great career, for it was great in the championship of a national issue, silver had been demonetized save as a subsidiary metal. Immediately Bland began his work, introducing in 1876 his bill for the restoration of the double standard. Thenceforward he kept the question to the front until he made it the paramount issue before the country in 1896. He talked at every session upon "the burden on the people of the West and South."

"The common people cannot come to this capitol," he said. "They are not here in your lobby. They are at home, following the plow, cultivating the soil, or working in their workshops. It is the silvern and golden slippers of the money kings, the bankers and financiers, whose step is heard in the lobbies, and these rule the finances of the country. They are the men who get access to your committees, and have ruled and controlled the legislation of the country for their own interests. If the constituents of those who are opposing this measure could look down from the galleries upon them, they would sink in their seats with shame for the course they are pursuing, because it is adverse to the interests of the people."

And when, in 1893, a Democratic President, called Congress in special session to repeal the silver purchasing act, Bland stood forth against the President of his own party in a speech which became historic as the "parting-of-the-ways."

"Speaking as a Democrat, all my life battling for what I conceived to be Democracy and what I conceived to be right, I am yet an American above Democracy. I do not intend, we do not intend, that any party shall survive, if we can help it, that will lay the confiscating hand upon Americans in the interests of England or of Europe. Now mark it. This may be strong language, but heed it. The people mean it, and, my friends of the eastern Democracy, we bid you farewell when you do this thing."

Three years later Bland led on several ballots as the candidate of the West for the Presidential nomination. He was not nominated but Missourians will always believe he was the logical candidate. Students of history will sometime trace in the career of this Missouri commoner influence of no small importance in the evolution of government for the American people. Bland, like so many Missourians who preceded and followed him in Congress, had not only courage of conviction but the mental power for leadership. Whether Missourians of today commend or condemn the judgment of these statesmen in specific acts, they all can glory in the boldness and masterfulness of the records made in national legislation.

Missouri has been the mother of States. Missouri may well call upon her children to join in the coming celebration of the centennial of statehood. The original Missouri Territory has been divided into twelve States. From the region which lay beyond the western border of the Louisiana Purchase have been created eight more States, twenty in all. In the making of these twenty States, Missourians have had no small part. Thirty years ago an omnibus enabling act brought into the Union four States at one time—North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington. The staff

correspondent of a Missouri newspaper made a trip through the about-to-be States. In every one of the four constitutional conventions, then sitting simultaneously, were former Missourians performing important functions in the drafting of the organic acts. The membership of the constitutional convention of Washington included no fewer than ten former Missourians. California was for years called a colony of Missouri. When John C. Fremont, the Pathfinder, started across the plains with the historic expedition which was followed by the addition of California to geographical union with the United States, the order sent from Washington instructed him not to take cannon. Jessie Benton Fremont, in St. Louis, withheld the stipulation about the cannon and did not allow it to reach her husband. Fremont went on, equipped for forcible conquest, if necessary, and the moral effect, supported by the presence of Missourians, determined the status of California as American territory.

"The Father of Oregon" was the title conferred upon a United States Senator from Missouri, Lewis Fields Linn. As early as 1837 Dr. Linn introduced and pushed the bill authorizing the American occupation of the Columbia river and the establishment of Oregon Territory. He became chairman of the committee put in charge of the bill and took the leadership of a five years' struggle, which ended in the success of the measure shortly after Dr. Linn's death. Benton was for war with Great Britain, if necessary, to save the great northwest to the United States when the international dispute over the boundary became irritating. He stood in the Senate for the policy that the United States should occupy and hold all of the disputed territory. He offered to take 10,000 Missourians and settle the trouble with Great Britain in sixty days.

In this wholesale winning of the West, Missourians were everywhere and foremost. They were the founders of a hundred cities beyond the borders of their own State. They were factors in the making of many States.

"The magnificent valley of the Mississippi is ours, with all its fountains, springs and floods, and woe to the statesman who shall undertake to surrender one drop of its water or one inch of its soil to any foreign power." This was Benton's defi to Great Britain in the northern boundary controversy. Between sessions of Congress, Benton, at his home in Missouri, assembled all possible information about the Northwest. He invited the fur traders, the Indian agents and the army officers to his house and made himself their friend, while he drew from them facts and impressions about the disputed territory. When he returned to Washington for successive sessions of Congress he was prepared with fresh material to discuss the boundary issue and to insist that the United States stand firmly against British aggression.

Benton was the original conservationist of the West. He wanted the government domain opened to white settlement and fought the then prevailing policy of the government under which these lands were sold to the highest bidders and passed into the hands of speculators. To Benton was due largely the change of policy by which government land passed at $1.25 an acre to actual settlers. Benton towered in the Senate thirty years, the first to serve for that length of time, mighty in debate, powerfully constructive in lawmaking for the building up of the West, a rare combination of qualities.

Atchison, several times president-pro-tem of the United States Senate, filled an hiatus when Sunday came between the expiration of one Presidential term and the beginning of another. During a visit made to his home in 1883, he was asked how he felt being President of the United States for a day. He replied: "As well as I can remember now, I went to bed and slept. The session had just closed and I had been up nights."

John S. Phelps, eleven years at the head of the Ways and Means committee of the House of Representatives, was in direct succession for the Speakership. He was sidetracked because, as they explained, the southern Congress-

men were apprehensive that the Missourian might not do just as their wing of the party desired.

John B. Clark opposed John Sherman and, almost single-handed, kept him out of the Speakership just before the war. Democratic editors followed the parliamentary battle admiringly and said, editorially, "Here is a Missourian big enough to be nominated for the Presidency."

James S. Green, by the word of James G. Blaine, was the best man on his feet in the United States Senate about 1858.

Then came the Blairs who had more influence than any other two men with Lincoln, making effective the conservative "Border States' policy" which saved this nation from disunion.

Under the earliest organization of the State, every Missourian from eighteen to forty-five was enrolled and did military service, not much of it but enough to realize the duty he owed with his citizenship. There was preparedness. And when the Mexican war came, 6,000 Missourians went to it, more than from any other State except Kentucky and Louisiana. Some of those Missourians went by river, without waiting for orders, to reinforce old "Rough and Ready" Zachary Taylor. The others marched with Doniphan in that wonderful American Anabasis. When President Lincoln saw Doniphan at the White House in 1861, he said:

"And this is Colonel Doniphan, who made the wild march against the Comanches and the Mexicans. You are the only man I ever met whose appearance came up to my expectations."

An Iowa author has chosen the exodus of the Mormons from Missouri as the subject for a book.

> "The people of Missouri,
> Like a whirlwind in its fury,
> And without a judge and jury,
> Drove the saints and spilled their blood."

So ran the version of the exodus as told by a Mormon poet. Let it be hoped that whoever writes of the Mormon war as a chapter in Missouri history will not overlook what saved the lives of Joseph Smith and the other leaders after

the surrender at Far West. As the result of a council of the principal officers of the Missouri troops, the general commanding sent this order to Doniphan:

"You will take Joseph Smith and other prisoners to the public square of Far West and shoot them at nine o'clock tomorrow morning."

To this Doniphan replied:

"It is cold blooded murder. I will not obey your order. My brigade shall march for Liberty tomorrow morning at eight o'clock; and if you execute those men I will hold you personally responsible before an earthly tribunal, so help me God!"

There was no execution. Doniphan was not court-martialed. Missouri was saved from a stain. In politics, in war and in every position of trial the courage of conviction has been characteristic of the Missourian.

After Doniphan's Expedition had added New Mexico to the United States, a Missourian, William Carr Lane, eight times mayor of St. Louis, was sent out there to be territorial governor. There was some talk that the Franklin Pierce administration might let go of part of the territory, especially the fertile Mesilla Valley which the Mexicans wanted much to retain. Lane said it should not be done and it was not done. Missourians sang:

"In sunshine and storm, in censure and praise,
Long Live Governor Lane.
He speaks what he thinks and he means what he says,
Viva Governor Lane!
No tricks, nor no bribes, nor no silly blunder
Shall steal our worthy governor's thunder,
We'll stand at his back till the day we go under,
Long live Governor Lane!"

The Mexican war was not the baptism of blood for the Missourians. Earlier than that Gentry had gone with the Missouri rangers to the Everglades of Florida at the request of President Van Buren to punish the Seminoles.

But still earlier the hearts courageous of the men who were to form the new commonwealth had been shown to the far-reaching gain of the whole United States. For reasons other than population, other than the treaty stipulation, Missouri deserved better treatment than was accorded by the United States Congress to the petitions for statehood. The War of 1812 was declared in June of that year. The same month Congress created the Territory of Missouri, giving name and government to 20,000 people and putting upon them the responsibility of defense of the long northwestern frontier. In early American history there is no better chapter on preparedness than the account those Missourians gave of themselves. Long before a gun was fired, British influence was at work among the tribes from the Great Lakes to the Missouri river. St. Louis fur traders knew it. In 1811 they sent word down the river to St. Louis "the wampum is being carried along the banks of the Missouri." The British scheme was "a universal confederacy" of the Indian nations in the northwest to overwhelm the American settlements in Missouri and Illinois as soon as the expected war came. Guns and ammunition were distributed freely to the Indians at the British posts.

Kentucky and Tennessee sent word to their Missouri kindred offering help to defend the border. Missourians replied that they could take care of themselves, and they did. Five regiments of Missourians were organized in 1812 for home defense. The next year two more regiments were formed. Indians came down from the north and were driven back. Every settlement had its fort. Men in squads went to their fields and carried their guns while they plowed. When Governor Howard suggested that these Missouri pioneers come nearer St. Louis for protection until the war was over, the messenger carried back this reply from Captain Sarshall Cooper, commanding at Boone's Lick:

"We have maid our hoams here & all we hav is here & it wud ruen us to Leave now. We be all good Americans, not a Tory or one of his Pups among us & we hav 2 hundred

Men and Boys that will Fight to the last & we hav 100 Wimen Girls that will tak there places wh. makes a good force. So we can Defend this Settlement wh. with Gods Help we will do. So if we had a fiew barls of Powder and 2 hundred Lead is all we ask."

The fighting line was pushed northward. Fifteen hundred Missouri rangers rode up the Mississippi Valley on the Missouri side, swam their horses across the river near Fort Mason and marched through Illinois, driving the Indians before them. They camped at Lake Peoria and built Fort Clark. One column went to the northwestern corner of Illinois. Another went up the Illinois river toward Lake Michigan. Defeat of the British plan to overwhelm Missouri and Illinois settlements was complete. When the war was ended, Missourians were just ready to begin. They had not only mobilized their own fighting strength but they had forty Indian chiefs with thousand of warriors to go against the British and their red allies about the Great Lakes.

These were the Missourians to whom Congress three years later denied statehood except with conditions such as had been imposed upon no other State.

After organizing the Indian hostilities all along the western and northwestern borders of the United States for the war of 1812, the British government, when peace came under the treaty of Ghent, imposed upon the United States the responsibility of restoring tranquility among the Indian nations in the West. This was accomplished by Missourians at the great council held at Portage des Sioux in 1815. The chiefs and head men came from a hundred tribes. They camped at the crossing just above the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. They listened to the orations of the Missourians, smoked the pipe of peace and paddled away to their camps hundreds of miles up the Illinois, the Mississippi, the Missouri and their tributaries.

There is nothing finer in the long and bloody history of the relations between white man and red man of America than the policy of the French habitants of Missouri toward the tribes. Auguste Chouteau, the boy who had led "the

first thirty" to the building of St. Louis, was the historic figure in the Portage des Sioux council. He voiced that policy which had secured for St. Louis fifty years of harmony with the Indians, broken only once when British agents planned and inspired an attack in 1780.

"Put in your minds," said Auguste Chouteau, at the Portage des Sioux council, using the figurative speech so attractive to the Indian mind, "that as soon as the British made peace with us, they left you in the middle of the prairie without a shade or cover against the sun and rain. The British left you positively in the middle of the prairie, worthy of pity. But we Americans have a large umbrella which covers us against the sun and rain and we offer you, as friends, a share of it."

From the cliff of Herculaneum, below St. Louis was dropped Missouri lead which made buckshot and ball for the War of 1812. The maker was a Frenchman who had been imprisoned in the Bastile for his republican sentiments and who had come to Missouri to live. He went to New Orleans with his ammunition for Andrew Jackson's army. He was there when the battle was fought, with disaster to Packenham. He sent the news, by slow mail of course, to St. Louis. The letter was made public as soon as received. That night the liberty loving French Missourians and the patriotic American Missourians burned candles in all of the windows of the town, "in honor of the brilliant success of the American arms at New Orleans," as the Gazette, the only newspaper printed west of the Mississippi, said.

Even earlier than the War of 1812 and the transfer of sovereignty of the Louisiana Province to the United States there was sympathy of the most practical kind with the patriots of the Atlantic seaboard in the war for independence. An Episcopal bishop of Missouri,—Robertson,—delving in colonial history, found one of the most interesting chapters for the history of that period in the material support which the French settlers of St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve extended to George Rogers Clark and the Virginians in the conquest

of the Northwest Territory. Missouri lead was carried, surreptitiously but none the less effectively, to Washington's army. The French lead miners and traders shipped the lead in pirogues down the Mississippi to be delivered, ostensibly' in New Orleans. But below the mouth of the Ohio the pirogues were found floating keel upward, as the tradition goes. It was given out that river pirates had captured the cargoes. Long afterward tradition told that the Missouri lead was transhipped at the mouth of the Ohio and paddled up that stream to headwaters for transport across the mountains to the American army.

Bishop Robertson told the story of Francis Vigo. Here was a Missouri patriot who so served the American cause at the time of the Revolution, that Robertson said of him:

"It was only by such aid that Colonel Clark (George Rogers) was enabled to maintain the posts which he had conquered on the Wabash and the Mississippi until the close of the war (Revolutionary), by which he saved to the nation the vast territory lying between the Ohio and the Lakes. Few others have done more to shape the fortunes of the West."

Vigo was an Italian by birth, Spanish by allegiance. He lived in St. Louis and traded with the Indians along the Missouri, amassing considerable means. He risked his life to carry to George Rogers Clark information of conditions at Vincennes which enabled Clark to capture that post vital to British control of what is now Indiana. He gave of his means to furnish Clark with supplies for that memorable expedition from Kaskaskia, so graphically described by a Missourian, Churchill. The end of the Revolutionary war found Vigo well nigh impoverished, with $20,000 of worthless continental money. Vigo died before the new nation redeemed the money.

When Missouri's Centennial is celebrated, may it not be forgotten that back as far as 1776 those first white Missourians had no insignificant part in the achievement of American independence. Those liberty-loving Missourians were under a flag at peace with Great Britain but their sympa-

thy with the American cause prompted them to patriotic action.

The British knew this at the time. Their official records furnish the evidence. They planned carefully the "reduction of Pencur," (St. Louis) by surprise. They sent their own redcoats, with Indian allies armed and fed to make the attack. They meant to capture, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve and all of the settlements, and gain the country west of the Mississippi to Great Britain, with "the rich fur trade of the Missouri river." The aid and sympathy which the habitants were giving the American "rebels" furnished the excuse. Canadian archives still preserved tell the motive and history of this expedition to capture the Missouri country for Great Britain. They tell of the discovery of lead loaded on batteaux to go to the American "rebels." They give in detail the account of the attack upon St. Louis in 1780 and lament the repulse of the British. But they find consolation in such fruits of the expedition as "many hundreds of cattle were destroyed and forty-three scalps were brought in."

The next year the Missourians struck back. Captain Beausoleil, with sixty-five white men and about as many Indians, marched from St. Louis on the 2nd of January over the prairies of Illinois, passed around the head of Lake Michigan, and surprised the British post of St. Joseph. With the contents of the post Beausoleil bought his way through the country of the British Indian allies and got back to St. Louis bringing the British flag.

American history of the Revolutionary period, in its far-reaching results, is not limited to the fighting along the Atlantic seaboard as the books written by the students of that section might lead the reader to suppose.

In the garb of a national issue, Missouri was received into the Union. When Robert M. Stewart was governor, in the term preceding 1861, he described Missouri as "a peninsula of slavery running out into a sea of freedom."

Champ Clark once said: "Missouri has been the stormy petrel of American politics. The richest, the most imperial

commonwealth in the Union, her geographical position placed her in the thick of the fight. The most serious trouble on the slavery question came with her admission into the Union, and the second over the admission of California,—a Missouri colony. Most people date hostilities from Sumter, April, 1861. As a matter of fact, Missouri and Kansas had been carrying on a civil war on their own hook for five or six years before the first gun was fired in Charleston harbor. If Sir Walter Scott had lived in that day," Champ Clark concluded, "he could have found material for fifty novels descriptive of border warfare in the forays and exploits of the Missourians and Kansans before the first soldier was legally mustered into the service of either army."

For forty years Missouri was this "stormy petrel" while the issue of slavery grew into an impending crisis. Within that period the growth of population, of trade, of development in resources, and in culture was marvelous. Before the war Missouri had fifty-two institutions of higher education. Missouri ranked, in population, twenty-third of the States when admitted to the Union. In ten years the State advanced to twenty-first place. In 1840, Missouri was sixteenth. In 1850, the State was thirteenth. In 1870, Missouri reached fifth place.

A battle, according to the Civil war definition, was an engagement in which ten or more soldiers were killed or wounded. Of the 2,261 battles of the Civil war, 244, more than one-tenth, were in Missouri. This State is credited with having sent 109,000 men into the Union armies. This was a number larger than any of the other States except New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Massachusetts. Price took 5,000 Missourians with him east of the Mississippi river in April, 1862, and with Missourians already there formed the 1st and 2nd Missouri Confederate brigades, numbering 10,000 men. These Missouri Confederates fought their last battle the day that Lee surrendered. They had been reduced to 400 men. General James Harding estimated the Missourians who fought in Confederate armies west of the Mississippi at 16,800, forming six regiments of

infantry, ten of cavalry and eight batteries. With all of the recruits added from time to time, the Missourians who fought outside of their own State for the Confederacy numbered more than 30,000. Thus it appears that 139,000 Missourians went into either the Union or the Confederate armies. These 139,000 Missouri fighters were fourteen per cent of the entire population of the State, or sixty per cent of all within military age. The mortality was estimated at 25,885. Is there any other state record of the Civil war to compare with this!

Missourians faced Missourians on scores of battlefields. When the commission appointed to mark the lines and to erect a monument at Vicksburg consulted the records they were amazed at the extent of Missouri's participation. On the Union side at Vicksburg, Missouri was represented by twenty-five organizations and on the Confederate side by seventeen. But while Missourians fought valiantly everywhere for what they believed to be right, the war was at its worst within the State. "In Missouri," said Champ Clark, "the war was waged with unspeakable bitterness, sometimes with inhuman cruelty. It was fought by men in single combat, in squads, in companies, in regiments, in great armies, in the open, in fortified town, and in ambush, under the Stars and Stripes, under the Stars and Bars, and under the black flag."

Unpreparedness was the state of the Union when the Civil war came. Men could be enlisted. Guns and uniforms could be bought. Cartridges could be made. The fighting began as if no thereafter was taken into consideration. Back from the front trickled the first streams of wounded and sick. They swelled rapidly. From Wilson's Creek in mid-August of 1861 were brought to St. Louis 721 wounded men. In all of the city there were not hospital accommodations for so many. The Western Sanitary Commission was born of great emergency. And its birthplace and earliest development was in Missouri. There was the emergency. Where was the man? He was found, southern by birth, of Tennessee, Missourian by twenty years of business activity,

James E. Yeatman. "Old Sanitary" he became known in a thousand circling camps. Other Missourians held up his hands, but James E. Yeatman was the master mind of the Western Sanitary Commission which took care of the thousands of wounded, organized relief for the multitudes of refugees. Missouri, the State, St. Louis, the city and Missourians by thousands contributed to the funds which the Commission expended. The organization became the model for the whole country. When the war ended it appeared that this Commission born in Missouri, managed by Missourians, had expended the enormous sum of $4,270,098.55, in money and stores for the relief of the suffering caused by the war.

At the close of the Civil war, in 1865, Missouri had a debt of $36,094,908. Missouri's property losses directly from the war were many millions, not counting the values of the slaves. In 1860, the taxable wealth of the State was $500,000,000. In 1868, after the State had had three years of recuperation, the taxable wealth was $46,000,000 less than it was at the beginning of the war.

The incidents, the details of the conflict within the State, from 1861 to 1865, were almost incredible. They are shocking to this generation. But recalling of those terrible experiences in connection with this coming celebration of one hundred years of statehood will be well justified by the record of what followed the war in Missouri. Almost as quickly as the storm of strife burst in 1861, came the calm of peace and recuperation and the restoration of law and order among Missourians in 1865. Nowhere else along the border, nowhere else in the country, were the wounds healed, the scars removed as rapidly as in Missouri.

Missourians, in the fullest sense, accepted the results of arms. The patriotic sentiments expressed by the returning Confederates in the gathering at old Roanoke in Chariton deserve a place in the history of Missouri.

Standing beside the statues of the two great Missouri Unionists, Benton and Blair, in Statuary Hall, of the Capitol at Washington, Vest, who had been on the opposite side in

the issue of the rights of the States, who had been a Confederate Senator, said:

"These men sleep together in Missouri soil almost side by side, and so long as this Capitol shall stand, or this nation exist, these statues will be eloquent although silent pledges of Missouri's eternal allegiance to an eternal Union."

Missouri has an acre of water to every hundred acres of soil. This is surface, running water. Missouri has few lakes, almost no stagnant water. Account is not taken of the amazing underground water courses and veins everywhere which insure the potable supply.

Missouri has water for transportation. The entire eastern frontage and half of the western frontage is on navigable water. The State is bisected by navigable water. When the time comes for the return to these natural routes of transportation in the fullness of their possibilities, Missourians will realize more than they did in the first century what these advantages mean.

Missouri has water for power. No other State, perhaps no other country, presents conditions so encouraging to the coming energy,—hydro-electric. "Water power," said Haswell, the modern historian of the Ozarks, "more of it, twice over, than has made the six stony New England States the richest of the nation. Not only so, but with a far greater variety of uses for it than New England has, or ever had. Water powers so situated, some of them, as to be susceptible of developing without so much as a dam." Mr. Haswell has in mind the numerous bends and curves which, cut through, will give a mill race with almost incalculable force for the turbines.

Missouri has water for medicine. The spas awaiting the certain development in time, and of endless variety in constituents,—a hundred kinds of mineral waters in one small circumscribed area.

And then think of the aesthetic meaning! Charlevoix, traversing continents before the settlement, saw the union of the Missouri and the Mississippi, and said of it:

"I believe this is the finest confluence in the world. The two rivers are much of the same breadth, each about half a league, but the Missouri is by far the most rapid, and seems to enter the Mississippi like a conqueror, through which it carries its white waves to the opposite shore without mixing them. Afterwards it gives its color to the Mississippi, which it never loses again, but carries quite down to the sea."

Before Missouri's first century was two-thirds completed, an eminent lawyer, who yielded occasionally to the muse, dedicated these lines to—

TWO ANCIENT MISSES

I know two ancient misses
Who ever onward go,
From a cold and frigid northern clime,
Through a land of wheat and corn and wine,
To the southern sea where the fig and the lime,
And the golden orange grow.

In graceful curves they wind about
Upon their long and lonely route
Among the beauteous hills;
They never cease their onward step,
Though day and night they're dripping wet,
And oft with sleet and snow beset,
And sometimes with the chills.

The one is a romping, dark brunette,
As fickle and gay as any coquette;
She glides along by the western plains,
And changes her bed each time it rains;
Witching as any dark-eyed houri,
This romping, wild brunette, Missouri.

The other is placid, mild and fair,
With a gentle, sylph-like, quiet air,
And voice as sweet as soft guitar,
She moves along the vales and parks,
Where Naiads play Aeolian harps—
Nor ever goes by fits and starts—
No fickle coquette of the city,
But gentle, consistent Mississippi.

I love the wild and dark brunette,
Because she is a gay coquette;
Her, too, I love, of quiet air,
Because she's gentle, true and fair;
Land of my birth! The east and west
Embraced by these is doubly blest—
'Tis hard to tell which I love best.

A theme to their liking the pageant masters of the Missouri Centennial will find in the pioneer days; when the Armstrong mill, turned with the strong arm, kept the meal bag supplied; when the Missourians, as they founded their new homes sang:

"Our cabins are made of logs of wood,
The floors are made of puncheon,
The roof is held by weighted poles
And then we 'hang off' for luncheon."

Commerce meant the construction of "longhorns," as the flatboats of cottonwood logs were called, to float the cured hog meat and other products down the Missouri and the Mississippi to the St. Louis market.

The hunting tales are innumerable. Five bears killed within what are the limits of the City of Boonville! One man killed twenty-two bears in three days in the Missouri bottoms. To go out and get three deer before breakfast was not extraordinary with those Missouri nimrods. In Montgomery county the deer were so plentiful one winter that according to the traditions one man killed forty-five in a single day. Daniel Boone is credited with having said Missouri was such good country for game that he felt it was time to move when he couldn't kill a deer from his front door.

They sang in their joy of living, those early Missourians, such ballads as Barbara Allen and My Pretty Little Ben. Another favorite was:

"John, John, the piper's son,
He married me when I was young;
We journeyed toward the setting sun,
Over the hills and far away."

Then came the excitement over the discovery of gold in California. Missouri was the highway of the argonauts. Judge D. C. Allen has told how when he was a boy they marched through Liberty, then the largest, farthest west community of Missouri. And as they passed through Liberty, disappearing over the hills, the unending refrain was:

"Oh California! That is the land for me,
I'm bound for Sacramento with my washbowl onto me."

The washbowl was the inevitable part of the equipment, for placer mining was the only way of getting out the "yellow boys" of that time.

The first steamboat was thirteen days plowing the Missouri from St. Louis to Old Franklin in Howard county. But before the treacherous banks destroyed Old Franklin's hopes of metropolitan greatness as many as forty boats passed there in a single day. There were the Hudson and the Brandywine of which Judge Allen says, the song ran:

"The Hudson is a bully boat,
She runs very fine,
But she can't raise steam enough
To beat the Brandywine.
The captain's on the pilot deck,
Snorting very loud,
And the ladies think
It's thunder in the cloud."

In what other part of the Union can be found the counterpart of Missouri's Ozarks? Some twenty years ago, a thoughtful man stood before the great map of the United States and said:

"As it appears to me, there are just three places left in this country where a man with a little can go and have almost the absolute certainty of making a great deal. I mean we have three sections which seem to have been passed by while the rest of the country was being occupied, and to which at some time in the not distant future there is going to be an influx of population and capital. One of these sections is that southwestern corner of Texas between the Rio Grande

and the Gulf of Mexico. I don't know much about it; was never there, but if the question of moisture can be answered that strip is going to be a great place for early vegetable and fruit culture. Another place is the Indian Territory. Of course it will be necessary to await the action of the government in opening the reservations, which cannot be delayed much longer. The third and largest of these sections and the one which I would choose if I was going somewhere 'to grow up with the country' is right there."

The thoughtful man pointed to the Ozark country of Missouri. He had never been there but he noted that the railroad builders of the South and West had rushed by and had left a great block of the oldest part of the American continent undeveloped. The twenty years that have passed since this study of the map have witnessed the transformation of the Indian reservations into a State. Southwest Texas has come into its own. And now, as the centennial year approaches, the long overlooked Ozarks promise to focus attention of the fruit raisers, the dairymen, the chicken farmers and the seekers of ideal refuge from the summer heat of the cities.

A strange combination of old and new the Ozark country presents. One meets a man who has just come from the North and is enthusiastic over the healthful home he has acquired at small cost. The next acquaintance may be a native whose family, back to his grandfather, has lived right there. The Ozark country was settled before the Missouri Valley was. The oldest town in Missouri is out in the Ozark country. Pioneers found their way into the Ozarks long before Missouri was a State. They discovered the valleys, and the salubrity of the climate, and they made homes on the slopes and plateaus while Iowa was still Indian country. Descendants of these pioneers live there today, and now, a century after those early settlers came, the Ozark country is so sparsely occupied that there are stretches of virgin forest where the deer graze and the turkeys roost. Legends and landmarks abound in the Ozarks. One of the richest fields of folklore is found there. Just a mere beginning of the possible literature of the Ozarks has been made.

"Missouri," said Champ Clark, "is proud of her immeasurable physical resources, which will one day make her facile princeps among her sisters; but there is something else of which she is prouder still, and that is her splendid citizenship, consisting at this day of nearly 4,000,000 industrious, intelligent, patriotic, progressive, law-abiding, God-fearing people."

In 1910 Missouri had, in round numbers, 3,300,000 people of whom only 230,000 were of foreign birth. Missouri is producing the typical American. With all of the exodus of the generations to build up the West, the native stock is still notably strong. According to the latest government census Missourians by birth are 72 per cent of the population. From other parts of the Union have gravitated to Missouri 840,131 natives of other States finding Missouri more attractive for homes than their own commonwealths. And yet three of every quartet of Missourians were born in Missouri. Illinois has sent 186,611 of her sons and daughters to become Missourians. Kentucky, Kansas, Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana and Iowa, each has contributed over 50,000 of their natives to become adopted Missourians. From the four points of the American compass, from every State in the Union have come these elements to help make the typical American.

Champ Clark once commented humorously upon the political disturbance which followed backward waves of migration from the West into Missouri. That was in the past days of grasshoppers and drought. A Missouri ballad ran in hospitable strain:

> "Come join in the chorus and sing its fame,
> You poor lonely settler that's stuck on a claim.
> 'Farewell to this country; farewell to the West!
> I'll travel back east to the girl I love best.
> I'll stop in Missouri and get me a wife,
> And live on corn dodger the rest of my life.' "

Lizzie Chambers Hull, in her Song of Missouri, which won the award of the most fitting a few years ago, embodied this idea of Missouri hospitality and welcome:

"She came a compromise for peace;
Her prayer is still that strife may cease;
She mourned her blue, wept o'er her gray,
When side by side, in death they lay—
Missouri.
"Nor North, nor South, nor East, nor West,
But part of each—of each the best,
Come homeless one, come to her call;
Her arms are stretched to shelter all—
Missouri."

"Parsimony in education is liberality in crime," said one governor of Missouri, Crittenden, in his inaugural address.

What State can show four educators who did more than William T. Harris and James M. Greenwood for grade and high schools; than Calvin M. Woodward, the pioneer in manual training which won him and his State international renown; than Miss Susie T. Blow, content to be the mother of the kindergarten in the United States?

Missouri led in co-education with Christian University as early as 1851. Normal teaching by the State will observe its semi-centennial only a year after the centennial of statehood.

It is tradition that when James S. Rollins had secured the foundation and when John Hiram Lathrop was about to begin the organization of the University of Missouri, a man who could not read or write at that time subscribed $3,000 toward the fund to put the institution in practical operation. True or not, the tradition is believable of a Missourian, for the passion to acquire education has been among Missourians through all time, even from before those winter months when Riddick rode his horse from St. Louis to Washington to get Congress to set aside public lands in Missouri for public school purposes. A poor boy who began business life in a country store reached the Missouri Legislature and framed a bill for the establishment of a college which should neither teach politics nor impose distinction of religious creed. That institution has achieved an endowment and property representing $15,000,000, not a dollar of which has come from the United States, the State of Missouri or the City of St. Louis.

Washington University has been built with the offerings of men, the great majority of whom never had the advantages of higher education. Just a century ago promoters founded what they hoped was destined to be a great city near the center of the State and in their attractive literature held out the inducement that an academy would be established at once under the management of a distinguished educator. They knew the Missourians.

In the early summer of 1917, the beginning of Missouri's centennial period, the planners of cities will come from all parts of this country and Canada to observe how a Missouri community has transformed its site, logical as to trade but eccentric as to topography, into a vast gridiron of green and beauty, all to the moral elevation of the people and to material gain measured by the rank of the third city in percentage of increase of population shown by the last government census. In "the making of a city" there is not another object lesson such as is furnished where the Committee of One Thousand now deliberates on plans for the celebration of the centennial statehood.

It was distinctly fitting that Journalism should first become a professional study, a part of the university curriculum, in a State which has been distinguished for its successful newspapers. One newspaper celebrated its centennial of continuous and honorable existence twelve years before the State completed its hundred years. Three men became Missourians by adoption in their young manhood and created from modest if not precarious beginnings three of the most profitable and influential newspaper properties in the United States. They gave to them such distinctive qualities and such character that when these guiding hands were cold the newspapers went on their prosperous and masterful ways without check or loss of prestige in any degree. McCullagh, Pulitzer, Nelson! What a journalistic pace they set in the first century of Missouri!

The slave population of Missouri was not large in comparison with the white people. Slavery, bad enough at best, was mitigated by the patriarchal treatment bestowed by the owners, as a rule. In the first list of taxpayers of Missouri were several negroes who owned real estate. When Robert Lewis went to California with the argonauts of 1849, he took with him Jesse Hubbard, his wife's slave. Lewis panned "pay dirt" and came back with $15,000. The money was divided impartially between master and slave. Hubbard took his share and bought a Missouri farm.

According to the statistician of the State, Missouri had, in 1913, nearly 3,800 farms owned by negroes, estimated to be worth $27,768,000. Nearly every negro farmer in Missouri, the statistician said, had a bank account.

In 1913, the sweepstakes premium for "the highest yield of corn on one acre," awarded by the University of Missouri, went to a negro farmer, N. C. Bruce, the head of the Bartlett Agricultural and Industrial School for negroes at Dalton in Chariton county, one of the centers of Missouri slave population before the war. In 1915 Bruce won the premium for the United States on corn shown at the San Francisco Exposition. His record in 1913 was, officially, 108 bushels on a single acre. The negro students of the Dalton school raised an average of more than sixty-five bushels on the entire field of sixty acres.

"Some of us," wrote Bruce in a personal letter recently, "the State's farthest down humanity, want to be saved to better service. We want our people to become desirable assets instead of a liability on white citizens. We know that the farms, farming and domestic service training, offer us our best opportunity. We have shown our white neighbors and are trying to show white lawmakers and authorities of the State that we, country life Missouri black people, are worth saving equally as our brothers in Alabama and other southern States. We follow the lines of the late Booker T. Washington and get even quicker and better results with the poorest equipment."

A Missourian of the old French stock, hurrying along the St. Louis Levee in ante-bellum days to catch a steamboat, tossed his carpetbag to a slave boy to carry. Fewer than twenty years later these two Missourians met in the United States Senate chamber at Washington. Both were United States Senators, Bogy from Missouri, Bruce from Mississippi to which State he had gone after his education at Harvard.

Vest, on the floor of the United States Senate, paid this tribute to the negro, as he had known him, slave and free:

"If any man in this world has reason to be their friend, I am that man, raised with them, nursed by one, a humble owner of them as inherited property. They are a docile, gentle, inoffensive race, and the southern man who would wrong them deserves to be blotted from the roll of manhood. When our wives and children were in their hands during the war they acted so as to make every man of the South their friend who had a particle of manhood about him."

In the first constitution of Missouri were a half score of sections devoted to slavery. One provided for jury trial of a slave charged with serious crime. Another forbade any more severe penalty for a convicted negro than for a convicted white man. A third section required the legislature to pass laws which would "oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity and to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life and limb."

The slaves of Missouri numbered nearly 100,000 when the war began. Freedom came suddenly and without preparation through the action of a constitutional convention in 1865. It was viewed with apprehension by many white Missourians. Events showed that the Missouri negro was, as Vest subsequently pictured him. Men of southern birth and training, like James E. Yeatman, took hold of the situation. By private subscription, funds were raised and schools were started for negro children in Missouri. A negro regiment composed in the main of former slaves of Missouri started

the fund with which the location for Lincoln Institute at Jefferson City to educate negro teachers was purchased. When $15,000 had been raised the State redeemed a promise, took over the institution and conducted it with public funds. Emancipation conditions adjusted themselves in Missouri without the years of mistakes and antagonisms which occurred in the South. One of the first negro schools established in the State, perhaps the first outside of St. Louis, was in the outskirts of Kansas City. A supporter of it was Jesse James. "But for Jesse James," said the teacher of this school, not long before he died, "I could not have kept up the school."

Long before a railroad from the East reached the Illinois bank Missouri began stretching the iron parallels toward the West. Before the war Missouri had loaned her splendid credit toward railroad construction to the amount of $20,701,000. In four years the citizens and city of St. Louis had subscribed $6,400,000 to start four railroads in the four directions of the compass. That was at the rate of about $50, for every man, woman and child of the population. Railroad policies in Missouri had elements of popularity in those days. One of the first trains across the State was rocking its way at night over the primitive roadbed when a lusty Missouri infant set up a howling solo which continued in spite of the efforts of its mother. The president of the road was one of the passengers, he got up from his seat went forward and took the baby. He paced up and down the aisle of the coach until quiet was restored. As the baby was given back to her, the mother apologized for the trouble caused.

"Madam," replied President Robert Morris Stewart, "it is the duty of the officers of a railroad to do all they can for the comfort of the people who travel with them."

The pioneer railroad builder of Missouri was Thomas Allen, whose father started him in life with a twenty-dollar bill. When Mr. Allen had seen the Missouri Pacific well

on the way across the State, he thought of retiring from business and devoting himself to his favorite recreation,—raising grapes. But he came back.

"I can't stand it," he said, "I must have occupation for all my energies. He took hold of the Iron Mountain railroad, then only eighty miles long, and built it through the Ozarks and Arkansas to its Texas connections. The ebbing of life found Thomas Allen still in the public service of the people with whom he had chosen his home. Almost the last words of this constructive Missourian were:

"I would like to live a few years longer. There are some things I would like to do for Missouri."

At the age of thirteen James B. Eads sold apples in the commercial district of Missouri. He did it so well that an observing merchant gave him a small clerkship and, what was more, the privilege of his library. Young Eads invented machinery revolutionized the raising of sunken steamboats. He built seven ironclads in sixty-five days, with which the Union armies opened the Mississippi. He built a bridge of such original design and construction that on its completion it became one of the engineering wonders of the world. He confounded the wise men at Washington with the jetties which opened the mouth of the Mississippi. When he went abroad the greatest scientific societies of Europe showered unusual honors upon him.

Some years ago, Dean Walter Williams wrote a newspaper plea for an adequate history of Missouri. He made it plain that no history of the State that was complete had been written. He was right. There are histories of Missouri, and good histories, but they are histories of Missouri only in part. The masterly and exhaustive three volumes of Louis Houck come down through the Colonial and the Territorial Missouri, and stop at 1820. Trexler's "Slavery in Missouri;" Carr's "Missouri, a Bone of Contention;" Shoemaker's "Struggle for Statehood;" and several other books on Missouri are invaluable. All of these efforts go to show what a wonderful field Missouri offers to the historical student and

writer. And they suggest this conclusion: No one man ever will write a complete history of Missouri. Good Old Colonel William F. Switzler delved and wrote fascinating Missouri history until he went almost blind. When the light failed he was just in the midst of the work he loved. Champ Clark began to write history of Missouri and had put down on paper 150,000 words, only to realize the vastness of the field. No one man will write a complete history of Missouri for there is in the State's first century the waiting material for scores of volumes on Missouri and for hundreds of volumes on Missourians.

MISSOURI AND THE SANTA FE TRADE.

F. F. Stephens.

Second Article.

Economic Effects of the Santa Fe Trade on Missouri.

Missouri, the mule state; Missouri, the hard money state; Missouri, the state of sound banks and banking, of merchant princes and traders, are the real though hidden topics of this article. We have lately read few monographs on Missouri or on Western history that are so replete with new facts and data as the Economic Effects of the Santa Fe Trade on Missouri. The possibilities of interpretation, Doctor Stephens modestly leaves to others. We almost regret that he has restricted himself to presenting the bare facts. The tendency is to do the opposite—generalize and interpret at the expense of incomplete data.

Doctor Stephens in this paper has refused to take the easy way. He states what he has found without embellishment. The truth is told and the story ends. Perhaps it is this exceptional treatment of a popular historical subject that has so impressed us with its character and value. This is history revealing the treasures of the past. —The Editor.

Thomas Hart Benton was a prophet as well as a statesman. As editor of the *St. Louis Enquirer*, in the territorial days of Missouri, he published a series of articles pointing out the economic advantages the future would bring as a result of the development of a commercial intercourse with the inland provinces of Mexico, and demonstrating geographically the practicability of that intercourse.[1] At the time he wrote those article, there was little evidence that the near future at least would witness the development which he foretold. For years American citizens had been lying in the prisons of Chihuahua and Santa Fe, neglected by their home government and nearly forgotten by all except their immediate relatives. Their only offense had been their appearance as traders at Santa Fe. Even to attempt to open commercial relations with northern Mexico previous to 1821 had been synonymous with failure and imprisonment.

[1]Benton to N. Patten, Dec. 13, 1824, in *Mo. Intel.*, Jan. 25, 1825.

After the Mexican revolution in 1821 had finally overthrown Spanish control, the new government rather grudgingly permitted the establishment of commercial relations with the Missourians. But while it did not prohibit this intercourse or lay hands upon the individual traders, it was unfriendly to them and erected tariff walls in their way. The Mexican people, in contrast, were very friendly, and welcomed the traders with every evidence of pleasure.

The governmental change in Mexico was coincident with the admission of Missouri into the Union as a state. This represented the effect and culmination of an unusual number of migrants moving westward in the previous years. Indiana gained admission to the Union in 1816, Illinois in 1818, and finally Missouri in 1821—three contiguous territories one after another adding three layers to the growth of the states westward. This growth seemed to halt in 1821, and it was fifteen years before her southern neighbor, Arkansas, was admitted to the Union, twenty-five years before Iowa was admitted, and forty years before Kansas was admitted. In a very real and peculiar sense, therefore, Missouri stood as the vanguard of the states, with her settlements reaching out into the wilderness of western prairies.

Naturally then the types of economic and social life prevalent in the other early western states existed in Missouri, and for probably a longer time. The population was made up of the virile aggressive elements from the older states to the eastward. The settlers had been able to choose only the best lands, and so the clearings were chiefly along the river and creek valleys. Farming was the chief occupation, limited seriously by the lack of economic methods for shipping produce out. This situation produced a constant shortage of money (generally less needful, perhaps, than in the older communities, but certainly very necessary at least in the purchase of new lands). The men turned, therefore, to any other business which would supplement their main occupation. Some became fur traders, a business which annually yielded thousands of dollars to the frontier country. Others became hunters and trappers themselves. And after 1821,

many others embarked in the business of trading with the Spanish settlements, hundreds of miles to the Southwest.

Prior to 1821 attempts had been made at irregular intervals to develop this overland commerce. Owing to the natural geographical difficulties of the route, and especially to the hostility of the Spanish government in Mexico, all had ended disastrously. In that year, however, a regular, successful, and increasingly large traffic began, the later importance of which upon the development of Missouri it is our purpose to describe.

Two different parties went out to Santa Fe in 1821, the first starting from the Boon's Lick country in central Missouri September first, and the second from the trading post of Hugh Glenn in the present state of Oklahoma September twenty-fifth. Of the two, the latter, known as the Glenn-Fowler expedition, was the less important: it was nearly a month later than the former in starting; its leaders aimed to engage in the fur trade with the Indians and to trap on their own account, and indeed the main body of the expedition did not go to Santa Fe at all;[2] and it was not followed up by later expeditions through Arkansas territory. Not until 1839 was there another Arkansas caravan to New Mexico.[3]

The man who organized and successfully managed the first of the two expeditions was Captain William Becknell, a soldier in the War of 1812, an Indian fighter of recognized leadership, and later a representative in the Missouri legislature from Saline county for two terms.[4] Through the columns of the *Missouri Intelligencer* of June 25, 1821,[5] this

[1]Hugh Glenn with four men reached Santa Fe early in 1822. See *Journal of Jacob Fowler*, ed. by Elliott Coues, 74.

[2]*Arkansas Gazette*, May 15, 1839. Josiah Gregg was one of the promoters of this expedition in 1839.

[3]*History of Saline County*, 216-217. *Mo. Hist. Rev.*, VI, 2. Becknell made several trapping and trading trips to the westward after 1821. About 1828 he took up his residence at Arrow Rock, where he established a ferry over the Missouri river. He represented Saline county in the Fifth and Sixth General Assemblies. In 1832 he commanded a company of Saline county men in the Black Hawk War.

[4]Incorrectly stated by Chittenden, *History of the American Fur Trade*, 501, to have been in the issue of June 19, 1822.

pioneer trader proposed "An article for the government of a company of men destined to the westward for the purpose of trading for Horses and Mules, and catching Wild Animals of every description." This plan of Becknell's, known thereafter as the "first article," was so important in the organization of the Santa Fe trade, as well as so typical of some of the conditions under which the trade was later extended, that it is here quoted in full:

"Every man will fit himself for the trip, with a horse, a good rifle, and as much ammunition as the company may think necessary for a tour or 3 months trip, & sufficient cloathing (*sic.*) to keep him warm and comfortable. Every man will furnish his equal part of the fitting out of our trade, and receive an equal part of the product. If the company consists of 30 or more men, 10 dollars a man will answer to purchase the quantity of merchandize required to trade on.

"No man shall receive more than another for his services, unless he furnishes more, and is pointedly agreed on by the company before we start. If any young man wishes to go the trip, and is not in a situation to equip himself, if he chooses to go for any person that may think proper to employ and equip him with every necessary required by this article, the employer shall receive an equal dividend of the benefits arising from our trade. There will be no division until we return to the north side of the Missouri river, where all persons concerned shall have timely notice to attend and receive their share of the profits. It will be necessary that every man shall be bound in a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recoverable in any court in this state, and the money appropriated to the use of the company, if he signs and does not perform the trip, unless some unavoidable accident occurs; in such a case immediate notice must be given to any officer belonging to the company, and it shall be the duty of the officer to discharge such a man on his giving satisfactory proof that it is not in his power to comply with this article, and the officers shall fill the vacancy as soon as possible.

"It is requisite that every 8 men shall have a pack horse, an ax, and a tent to secure them from the inclemency of bad weather.

"I think it necessary for the good order and regulation of the company that every man shall be bound by an oath to submit to such orders and rules as the company when assembled shall think proper to enforce. It shall be my business to apply to the governor for permission to proceed on as far as we wish to go.

Signers to the amount of 70 will be received until the 4th of August, when every man wishing to go is requested to meet at Ezekiel William's, on the Missouri, about five miles above Franklin, where we will procure a pilot and appoint officers to the company.

WM. BECKNELL."

On the appointed day, August 4th, 17 men met and organized by electing Becknell captain of the proposed expedition. It was decided that 30 men would be sufficient to make a profitable party, and so those who had signed the "first article" but had failed to appear at this meeting were excluded from the trip though excused from paying a forfeiture. Other persons wishing to join the expedition were notified to attend a meeting to be held in Franklin August 18, when two lieutenants would be elected. After that date no additional volunteers were to be received. September first was set as the day of departure from the ferry at Arrow Rock.[6]

There is no contemporary account of the meeting of August 18, nor (except for *Becknell's Journal*) of the departure September first. From the wording of the news note of the meeting of August 4, however, it seems probable that the party must have been made up finally of from twenty to thirty men.[7]

It is clear, from Becknell's "first article" as well as from other evidence, that the original plan included a trapping as well as a trading expedition. If the only purpose had been to trade with the Mexicans at Santa Fe, a contribution of $10 per capita from the members of the party would have been too small an amount to make the expedition worth while. Gregg says that Becknell went out to trade with the Indians,

[6] *Mo. Intel.*, Aug. 14, 1821.

[7] Josiah Gregg, in his *Commerce of the Prairies* (second ed., N. Y., 1845, Vol. 1, 21), speaks of the departure of Captain Becknell "with four trusty companions," but there were certainly more than that in the party. On the return journey, according to *Becknell's Journal* (*Mo. Intel.*, April 22, 1823) there were only four persons, and two of these had not gone out with Becknell. The rest of the company "concluded to remain at St. Michael." Major A. Wetmore, writing in 1831, said, "In 1821, the caravan consisted of 21 men, and their merchandize was valued at $3,000." (*Sen. Doc.* 90, 22 cong., 1st Ses.) Wetmore probably confused the 1821 trip with that of 1822, for this statement of his, if Becknell's own journal may be trusted, describes the latter trip quite accurately.

but that having fallen in with a party of Mexicans, he was easily persuaded to accompany them to "the new emporium."[8] Another early trader, Major Alphonso Wetmore, wrote to Congressman John Scott, August 19, 1824, that Becknell made the trip to hunt game and to catch wild horses, but that in his wanderings he fell in with the Spaniards and went with them to Santa Fe.[9]

It appears also that this first expedition was a joint stock company, in which each man was to have a proportionate share of the profits, depending upon his share in the investment. The division of profits was not to be made until the return to Missouri, but this part of the agreement was evidently afterwards changed, for only one person of the company which went out with Becknell returned with him.[10]

There are no records as to the financial success of these first expeditions, except Gregg's statement that Becknell's party "realized a very handsome profit," and Fowler's journal which indicates that a large amount of beaver fur was brought back to Missouri. These generous returns were the stimulus which caused three expeditions to go out from Missouri in 1822.

Of these three, the first, composed of fifteen persons from Howard county, started early in May. They carried about five thousand dollars worth of goods and were commanded by Colonel Benjamin Cooper, a leader of a prominent pioneer family of central Missouri.[11] The second party was commanded by Captain Becknell and consisted of twenty-one men from the neighborhood of Franklin. It is memorable as being the first to take wagons across the prairies, having three according to Becknell's Journal. It started late

[8]Gregg, I, 21.

[9]*Ex. Papers* 79, 18th Cong., 2nd ses. Wetmore gives Becknell the credit however for originating the Santa Fe trade.

[10]*Becknell's Journal, Mo. Intel.*, April 22, 1823. The two other men making up the company of four which left New Mexico on the return trip December 13, 1821, "had arrived there a few days before by a different route." As the Glenn-Fowler party had not yet arrived, this seems to indicate a third expedition to Santa Fe in 1821, of which, however, no other trace or mention has been found.

[11]Gregg, I., 22. *Mo. Intel.*, Oct. 8, 1822.

in May, and carried goods valued at $3,000.[12] A third company of fifty persons left Missouri late in the summer of 1822. It was organized in St. Louis by James Baird, one of the leaders of an unsuccessful attempt to open up the overland trade in 1812.

In these early expeditions, nearly all the men who went out to Santa Fe were engaged on their own account in the business of trading with the Mexicans. They were neither employers nor employees. To be sure, Captain Becknell proposed in his "first article" that share-holders might send substitutes on the trip, but it is unlikely that many persons took advantage of that provision. The scarcity of money in Missouri and the uncertainty as to the outcome of this first venture both contributed to discourage pioneers from advancing the capital necessary to pay their share of the stock, fit out employees, and pay wages for an indefinite length of time.

After 1822 however it became increasingly common for the traders to take along employees as drivers, hunters and salesmen. For the years from 1822 to 1843 inclusive, there are statistics giving separately the number of employees and of proprietors.[13] Though not always definite and complete, this data clearly reveals a growing tendency for the trade to become capitalistic.

For the first six years of this period the average number of men engaged in the trade each year was about ninety, of whom one-third were employees. The other two-thirds were proprietors, investing in the business in a comparatively small way, sometimes with one or two employees, sometimes with no assistants at all. In contrast, during the last six years of the period from 1822 to 1843, the average number of men making the trip to Santa Fe each year was about one hundred seventy-five, of whom only about twenty were proprietors. While the number of persons engaged in

[12] *Mo. Intel.*, Sept. 3, 1822, April 22, 1823; *Mo. Hist. Rev.*, VIII, 179.

[13] The statistics in question are found in Gregg, II, 160. Some apparent discrepancies in Gregg have been corrected before being used in this article by data found in contemporary letters, diaries, and congressional reports.

the overland traffic had doubled since the early Twenties, the number of investors had decreased two-thirds.

The great majority of these men, employees and employers, were Missourians, and generally were from the central and western parts of the state.[14] In a letter to Senator Benton in 1829, Alphonso Wetmore spoke of the trade as being "productive of general benefit to Missouri, in the occupation it has given to individuals and the employment of teams."[15] This did not mean that there was a portion of the population which devoted its whole time to the Santa Fe business, especially during the early years of the importance of this new commercial intercourse. The personnel of the companies changed more or less from year to year, and depended upon the respective circumstances of those interested in the traffic. The time of departure of the caravans from Missouri was arranged so as to suit the convenience of the largest number of those intending to make the trip, and the minority would then either make up a smaller party going at a different time, or give up the trip for that year altogether. In this way many of the prominent pioneers of the state were able at one time or another to sandwich a profitable business trip to Santa Fe between the more important periods of the year's work at home.

That among the men interested in the trade there were always some of the leading citizens of the state is evident to anyone reading the newspaper notices of the departures and arrivals.[16] Among such in the first decade of the trade were M. M. Marmaduke, afterward governor of Missouri, Colonel Benjamin Cooper and his nephew, Major Stephen Cooper, Captain Charles Bent of St. Louis, Colonel Richard Gentry who lost his life in the Seminole War in Florida in 1837, R. W. Morris and Giles Samuel, leading merchants of Franklin, Augustus Storrs, postmaster at Franklin, Major Alphonso Wetmore, author of the first *Gazetteer of Missouri*, and Colonel Benjamin H. Reeves, lieutenant-governor of Missouri.

[14] *Mo. Intel.*, Nov. 9, 1833.

[15] *Ibid.*, June 19, 1829.

[16] In one such notice in 1827 describing the departure of a caravan of over one hundred men is recorded the list of officers, including sixteen persons of prominence in central Missouri. *Mo. Intel.*, May 24, 1827.

The average amount of merchandize taken out to Santa Fe each year during the early years of the business (1822 to 1827) was worth at eastern prices about $50,000. During the years 1838 to 1843, (the last six years of Gregg's computations), the annual exportations were worth about $200,000.[17]

The amount of merchandize per man rose rapidly in the early years of the trade, from about $200 in 1822 to $900 in 1826. Thereafter it did not increase much and averaged from $900 to $1,000 for the next fifteen years. It became evident apparently that one man could not profitably care for and make the sales of more than a thousand dollars worth of goods. On the other hand however, the amount of money invested per capita by employers or proprietors for merchandize to take to Santa Fe steadily increased until the Mexican War entirely changed the conditions of the commerce. We have seen that in 1821 it was Captain Becknell's opinion that an investment of $10 for each share-holder was sufficient. The next year the amount increased to $250. By 1829 each proprietor was taking to New Mexico almost $3,000 worth of goods annually, by 1839 over $6,000 worth of goods, and by 1843 $15,000 worth of goods.

The earliest detailed statement as to what articles constituted these annual exportations is found in the "Answers of Augustus Storrs to queries addressed to him by the Hon. Thomas H. Benton" in 1824.[18] In response to the question, "What kinds of merchandize are principally carried out to

[17]Some contemporary estimates of the worth of the annual exportations must have been greatly exaggerated. Thus, S. F. Austin wrote in his "*Explanation to the Public*" etc., in 1835, that the merchandize going from Missouri to Santa Fe was worth about $2,000,000 annually. See *Quart. of the Texas State Hist. Assn.*, VIII, 235. Several contemporary estimates still further from the truth are mentioned in a recent article by Thomas Maitlant Marshall on the *Commercial Aspects of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition, Southwestern Hist. Quart.*, XX, 242, 243, 245. The Missouri General Assembly in its memorial to Congress in Jan., 1835, and again in Feb., 1837, estimated the trade (including of course the value of the incoming as well as the outgoing cargoes) as being worth upwards of half a million dollars annually. In Dec., 1838, it rather inconsistently spoke of the trade as "languishing" since the year 1828.

[18]*Sen. Doc.*, 7, 18th Cong., 2nd ses., Storrs went to Santa Fe in 1824, and again in 1825 when he was captain of the expedition.

the internal provinces?" Storrs wrote: "Cotton goods, consisting of coarse and fine cambrics, calicoes, domestic, shawls, handkerchiefs, steam-loom shirtings, and cotton hose. A few woolen goods, consisting of super blues, stroudings, pelisse cloths, and shawls, crapes, bombazettes, some light articles of cutlery, silk shawls, and looking glasses. In addition to these, many other articles, necessary for the purpose of an assortment."

That the cargoes were made up chiefly of dry-goods is evident in practically every reference to their contents. In the autumn of 1824, at the same time that Storrs was writing his "Answers," other traders were addressing a petition to Congress for protection from the Indians on the Santa Fe route. They declared they felt themselves safe in resting the success of their petition "upon the manifestation of the single fact, *that the interest of Missouri alone is concerned in the event.* But the interest of the question is not limited to her: it extends itself to other parts of the union—to the cotton grower of the south, and to the cotton manufacturer of the north. The principal article carried out to the Internal Provinces, is cotton goods, the growth and manufacture of the United States. In opening a new, increasing, and permanent market for the consumption of this article, the people of Missouri mingle their interest, and divide their advantages, with the inhabitants of the most distant sections of the union."[19] Josiah Gregg, a frequent visitor to Santa Fe in the Thirties, advised traders that at least half of a "Santa Fe assortment" should be made up of domestic cottons about equally divided between "bleached and brown." A fourth of the assortment, he wrote, should consist of calicoes, while various miscellaneous articles should compose the remainder of a cargo.[20]

The importance of the fact that the exportations were chiefly cotton goods of *domestic* manufacture was dwelt upon frequently by the Missourians, especially when it was necessary to impress the national government in order to secure

[19] *Ex. Papers* 79, 18th Cong., 2nd ses.
[20] Gregg, I, 114.

protection for the trade. Thus, in 1828, the Missouri General Assembly, in a memorial to Congress, pointed out that the trade "is very important to the people of this State," and then, apparently hoping to make a wider appeal, rather inconsistently added: "This importance is at once manifest, when we consider that the articles of trade are chiefly domestic cottons, the double product of our own country."[21] In 1832, the United States Senate was told: "The exchange of our cotton goods alone, (the produce of the south, and their manufacture by other portions of our country), for the articles already enumerated as received from the Mexicans, will give employment to thousands of our enterprizing citizens."[22]

After 1832, nothing was said, officially, of the domestic manufacture of these cotton goods. The traders desired Congress to establish ports of entry and departure on the western borders of Missouri and Arkansas, and to grant the usual drawbacks on exportations which had been previously imported into the United States. They therefore emphasized the foreign origin of their cotton goods so as to show the disadvantages under which they were placed in comparison to those merchants exporting imported commodities from the eastern seaports of the United States. Thus, in a memorial in January, 1835, the Missouri legislature declared that the traders labored under a serious disadvantage "owing to the fact that a great portion of their goods are of foreign fabric," on which duties were paid twice, once in the United States and once in Mexico. A memorial similar to this appeared in 1837.

It is evident after all, however, that the chief export over the plains was domestic cotton goods. Gregg made this clear when he mentioned "a decided preference given to the American manufactures over the British, as the former are more heavy and durable."[23] Similarly, an editorial in the *Arkansas Gazette*, in 1841, declared: "The consumption of cotton fabrics in Mexico is so great as to be equal to the half or more in value of all the goods introduced. The fabrics

[21] *Ses. Laws of Mo.*, 5th Gen. Assem., 75-78.
[22] *Sen. Doc.* 90, 22nd Cong., 1st ses.
[23] Gregg, I, 114.

of the United States are always preferred, because they are more substantial and durable than the English."[24]

During the early years of the overland commerce, the individual traders did not do a business large enough to pay them to buy their goods directly from the eastern wholesalers. Hence the Missouri merchants acted as the middlemen, from whom the Santa Fe assortments were purchased at from twenty to thirty per cent advance on prices at Philadelphia, the emporium for the westerners at that time.[25]

The Missouri merchants did not at first realize the importance of this new traffic. By 1825, however, they began to compete for the business of supplying the trader with his necessities, and thereafter regularly advertised their wares. The first of such advertisements offered for sale, in January, 1835, "Mules, suitable for the Santa Fe trade." Soon after, a St. Louis firm notified its customers that it had a splendid assortment of goods "well adapted to the Santa Fe trade" which it would sell for cash. Not to be outdone by the St. Louis merchants, a Franklin firm advertised a large assortment of goods, purchased in New York and Philadelphia, "expressly for the Santa Fe market." Persons wishing to engage in that business were informed that they could be supplied in Franklin on as good terms as in any other part of the western country.[26]

Later in the development of the overland traffic, as the number of proprietors decreased and the business became more centralized, the Missouri middlemen disappeared. The trader returning in the autumn from Santa Fe took a portion of his profits east to buy goods directly from the wholesalers. By the following spring his new assortment had arrived from Philadelphia, and he was ready to start across the plains again.[27]

Of most interest to Missouri were the returns from the trade. Notwithstanding, the statistics of imports from New Mexico to Missouri were reported in a much less complete

[24] *Ark. Gazette*, Aug. 4, 1841.
[25] *Mo. Intel.*, May 2, 1828.
[26] *Ibid.*, Jan. 25, March 15, April 12, 1825.
[27] *Ark. Gazette*, Sept. 12, 1837, June 1, 1842.

and satisfactory manner than those of exports. Usually, in contrast to the definite description of the outgoing cargo, an indefinite statement appeared as to the value of the returns. This indefiniteness was probably due partially to the natural conservatism of men making statements for publication as to their profits. In 1831, General Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, wrote to Secretary Cass that it was not in his power to state even the *probable* amount of capital invested in the Santa Fe trade. About the same time, Mr. Forsythe of St. Louis wrote to Secretary Cass that he could gain no information as to the amount of returns from the trade.[28] There seems to have existed a well-defined policy on the part of the press and traders of central Missouri to frighten off traders from other states in order to retain the profits of the business for themselves.

This was illustrated by a letter written in 1824 to the *Missouri Intelligencer* by a resident of Franklin, Missouri, who was at that time in New Mexico. He sought to discourage further trading expeditions. Cash was scarce, he said, or in the hands of a few who did not have to part with it in order to live. "This trade is done, as all will inform you."[29] The editor of the *Intelligencer* declared the writer a man of intelligence and veracity with no motive for misrepresentation.

When taken to task by the editor of the *Missouri Advocate*, (a St. Louis paper), for belittling an industry of such importance to Missouri, the *Intelligencer* replied that the course pursued by the *Advocate*, however much it had the good of Missouri at heart, neither advanced the interests nor promoted the prosperity of the state. "Our own citizens were the first to explore the route and find the market, and, in our opinion, ought to reap the advantages resulting from the discovery. We have generally stated plain matters of fact, in regard to this trade, abstaining from all unnecessary embellishments or exaggeration, which could only have a tendency to attract the attention of other states, and induce

[28] *Sen. Doc.* 90, 22 Cong., 1st ses., 9, 76.
[29] *Mo. Intel.*, June 4, 1825.

large bodies to engage in it, to the injury of our own citizens, and to the annihilation of the commerce itself by glutting the market. Already has a large party left Tennessee, and another from Alabama, (the latter taking $80,000 worth of merchandize)—and but a few days since, a gentleman from Boston, an agent of an extensive commercial concern, passed through this place on his way to New Mexico, for the purpose of ascertaining the real situation of the market, and if favorable, to engage in the business extensively. *That country cannot support the trade to the extent it is now carried on.* Missouri alone can supply that country with twice the amount of goods it has the means to purchase. Our position enables us to carry on the traffic to greater advantage than any other state in the Union."[30]

The *Advocate* itself a few months later apparently adopted the policy of the *Intelligencer*, for it spoke of the trade as struggling with "the most ruinous embarrassments."[31] Ordinarily, in speaking of the successes of the traders, the papers used such guarded expressions as "well rewarded," "a profitable trip," or "a handsome speculation."

The actual value of the returns in the earlier years of the traffic, as far as can be ascertained, seems to have been usually about forty or fifty per cent greater than the value of the outgoing cargoes. There were great fluctuations, however, and occasionally the trader might make a profit of a hundred per cent or more. On the other hand there were occasional losses to be charged up against the business. When the traffic became more settled and the dangers of losses from the Indians were diminished, the percentage of profits naturally declined until from fifty to twenty per cent seemed to be about the normal thing.

The greatest profit, of which there is any record, was made by the second expedition led by Captain Becknell. According to Wetmore, this party made a profit of about 2,000 per cent.[32] In 1824 the merchandize taken to Santa Fe was worth at eastern prices about $35,000. The cost of

[30] *Ibid.*, June 18, 1825.
[31] *Mo. Adv.*, Nov. 5, 1825, quoted in the *Ark. Gazette*, Nov. 22, 1825.
[32] *Sen. Doc.* 90, 22 Cong., 1st ses.

transportation and insurance increased the value of the cargo by about fifty per cent by the time New Mexico was reached. The returns for that year were valued at about $200,000, making a profit, therefore, of nearly three hundred per cent. That was an unusually good season.

The following year, according to a complaint appearing in the *Missouri Advocate*, the traders' profits amounted to less than $9,000 on a $75,000 investment.[33] In 1828, commenting on the departure of the spring caravan, the editor of the *Missouri Intelligencer* wrote that the traders generally counted on making from forty to one hundred per cent on their purchases.[34] That season turned out to be the worst as far as Indian troubles were concerned, losses from that source amounting to about $40,000. Despite this loss, the traders must have realized a large profit, judged by the legislative memorial to Congress the following winter for assistance. This memorial declared that on an investment of $200,000 the previous spring the traders would have secured from fifty to seventy per cent profit had it not been for the $40,000 loss from the Indians.[35] That would have meant a profit of from $100,000 to $140,000. Deducting the $40,000 loss, from $60,000 to $100,000 above all expenses would still have been left, a profit of from thirty to fifty per cent. In 1832 General Cass Secretary of War, in a report to the Senate on the inland trade spoke of the business as producing from twenty-five to one hundred per cent clear of all expenses.[36]

The principal articles returned to Missouri in exchange for the out-going merchandize were furs, live-stock and specie. There was also some raw wool, which barely stood the cost of transportation from New Mexico to Missouri. Occasionally a few loads of coarse Mexican blankets, in some demand on the frontier, were imported.

One of the earliest incentives to the trade was the desire to secure the valuable beaver and otter skins. In fact the

[33] *Ark. Gaz.*, Nov. 22, 1825.
[34] *Mo. Intel.*, May 2, 1828.
[35] *Ses. Laws of Mo.*, 5th Gen. Assem., 75.
[36] *Sen. Doc.* 90, 22 Cong., 1st ses.

Santa Fe trade was in a sense an off-shoot of the fur trade, and during the first fifteen years of the overland commerce practically every returning caravan had considerable quantities of fur. Santa Fe was an outfitting town for small companies of trappers operating within two hundred miles or more of that vicinity, and the Missouri traders regularly took into account that branch of business in making up their outfits. The supplies taken to Santa Fe would be traded to the trapper for his beaver fur, and usually such a transaction gave the Missourians their greatest profit. Returning to Missouri, the fur would be sent to St. Louis, then as now the headquarters of the American fur trade. There was a steady market for both the finer and the coarser grades of fur. Beaver and otter skins sold at from four to six dollars a pound, each skin weighing on the average of about two pounds. Buffalo peltries, large numbers of which also were brought in by the returning traders, were much cheaper, bringing about three dollars each.[37]

Of nearly as much value as the fur, and of much greater consequence to Missouri and to the necessities of the trader, were the droves of live-stock brought from New Mexico, consisting of horses, jacks, jennets, and large numbers of mules. Indeed Missouri apparently owes her pre-eminence in the mule-raising industry to the early impetus received from the Santa Fe trade. As early as 1823 it was noted that the returning caravan included four hundred jacks, jennets and mules. In 1825, over six hundred mules and asses were returned, in 1827 eight hundred, and in 1832 over thirteen hundred. The mules were of great importance in the agricultural development of Missouri, as well as in the future development of the Santa Fe trade. In the latter business they were used almost exclusively of other animals after 1825.[38] In addition many were shipped to the southern states, where they quickly became the favorite draught

[37] *Sen. Doc.* 90, 22 Cong., 1st ses., 8, 44, 53.

[38] After 1829 oxen were used to some extent to pull the loads across the plains. They were found to have less endurance than the mule, however, and despite their smaller cost were ultimately more expensive. See Gregg, I., 35, 36.

animals on the plantations. Mules brought from twenty to thirty dollars a head when the overland trade began, and though imported in large numbers the price steadily advanced thereafter.

Of more importance than either the fur or the live-stock brought back by the trader was the specie. The small quantity of specie previously in circulation had placed Missouri as well as other western communities, largely at the mercy of counterfeit paper bills or of the depreciated issue of "wild-cat" banks. It was a constant complaint of the settlers that the scarcity of a sound circulating medium rendered almost impossible many of the ordinary business transactions between individuals.[39] Hence, one may appreciate the importance of an industry which annually brought thousands, or even hundreds of thousands, of dollars worth of silver and gold, bullion and coin, to the community. "Specie is an article of some importance in the western states," tactfully remarked the *New York Courier*, "the paper currency of that quarter of the Union not being in the best condition. Opening an avenue to Mexico by which specie can be procured in exchange for American productions, is, therefore, an object of much and just importance."[40]

Naturally no official statistics of the incoming bullion and specie were kept. Estimates of the quantity thus imported depend upon the reports of a few contemporary writers, and upon the information given to the newspapers by the traders themselves. The following may be given as examples of such reports: in his "Answers" to Senator Benton in 1824, Augustus Storrs wrote that the returns for that year, at the lowest estimate, would amount to $180,000, consisting chiefly of Spanish dollars and bullion, (besides $10,000 worth of furs).[41] In 1829, according to a report by Secretary Eaton, the returns included "at least $200,000 in specie."[42] Captain Bent's returning caravan in 1832 had

[39] *Mo. Intel.*, Oct. 7, 1820; Jan. 15, 1821; July 31, 1821.
[40] Quoted in the *Mo. Intel.*, Feb. 12, 1830.
[41] *Sen. Doc.* 7, 18th Cong., 2nd ses.
[42] *State Papers, Mil. Affairs*, IV, 154.

nearly $100,000 in coin and bullion, and parties returning in 1833, 1834, and 1835, brought back as much.[43]

The effect that this annual importation of the precious metals would have upon Missouri, and indeed upon all the West, was probably recognized more or less as soon as the trade began. The economic thought of the time was not far away from the bullionist theories of the previous century, so that most Americans would view with satisfaction an inflow of gold and silver in exchange for manufactured commodities. This was illustrated by an article published by Lewis A. Tarascon, of Shippingsport, Kentucky, in 1824. Enumerating the advantages accruing to the United States if a proposed road were built from the Missouri river to the Columbia river, he wrote: "Could we not soon enjoy an important, advantageous, and easy commercial intercourse with the northern part of the Mexican country, which we would furnish in the most economical way with goods from our Eastern manufactories and European importations, and for which all our returns would be specie?"[44]

This specie soon came to be a large share of the circulating medium of the state, and as such was recognized as having important results on the economic life and progress of the people. In November, 1824, Mr. Storrs wrote that though many of the Mexican dollars were imperfectly milled and had formerly passed at a discount, yet now the Receiver at the Land Office in Franklin was accepting them at par by weight in payment for lands. Undoubtedly this stimulated land sales at Frankin and partially accounted for the fact that the Franklin land office stood among the first four or five land offices in the United States in point of land sales.

It was felt in Missouri also that this annual increase in the metallic medium could not have been secured from any other trade, because Missouri was practically bottled up by the older states. "Our local position," observed the Missouri senate in 1824, "places us under comparative disadvantages with respect to other markets."[45] During the

[43] *Mo. Intel.*, Nov. 10, 1832; July 20, 1833; Oct. 18, 1834; Oct. 24, 1835.
[44] *Ark. Gazette*, Aug. 24, 1824.
[45] *Mo. Intel.*, Jan. 18, 1825.

next succeeding years, the amount of Mexican coin in circulation in Missouri rapidly increased, and by 1828 the most of the silver in circulation, particularly in the western part of the state, was derived from the overland trade.[46] Not only was Missouri profiting by the good influence of a sound circulating medium, but the benefits were extending to the neighboring states.[47]

The Mexican coinage in circulation, however, had no legal status. By an act of Congress of February 9, 1793, certain foreign coins had been made legal tender, and their comparative value regulated. Until at least 1816, the "Spanish milled dollar" constituted the chief portion of the metallic currency. In the meantime, Congress ceased gradually to regulate the value of other foreign coins, and by 1827 the Spanish dollar was the only remaining foreign coin recognized as legal tender. As a matter of fact, the "Spanish milled dollar" had been coined by the various Spanish-American mints, the dollars of Spain rarely being seen in circulation in the United States. When the Spanish-American colonies established their independence, their change of government withdrew the privilege of presenting those dollars as legal tender. The money tendered was well known to be of the same standard as the "Spanish milled dollar," and indeed from one to one-third of one per cent more valuable than the silver dollar of the United States. It fulfilled in every essential quality the spirit and object of the law, and yet it was liable on any occasion to be refused because of a nominal discrepancy with the legal requisition.[48]

This was the situation which led to much discussion in Congress during the years from 1830 to 1834. A report of a select committee of the Senate in January, 1830, called attention to the rapid drainage of United States coins to foreign countries. This was caused, the report charged, by the circulation within the United States of foreign coins inferior in weight. The committee recommended the passage

[46]Gov. Miller's Annual Message, *House Journal*, 5th Gen. Assem. of Mo., 13. Also *Mo. Intel.*, March 6 and April 10, 1829.
[47]Wetmore to Sen. Benton, in *Mo. Intel.*, June 19, 1829.
[48]*House Doc.*, 94, 21st Cong., 2nd ses.

of a law providing that no foreign coins whatever should be legal tender.[49] The report was aimed chiefly at the old Spanish coins which were still legal tender, and which, it was estimated, had lost through constant wear nearly seven per cent of their original weight. It was felt that the report was not discriminating enough between various foreign coins, and the accompanying bill was not passed.

A few months later, the Secretary of the Treasury sent in a report in regard to the relative value of gold and silver.[50] Included with the report was a letter from Albert Gallatin comparing the various Spanish-American pieces, and pointing out that while the Spanish dollar was worth less, the Mexican dollar was worth more than the United States dollar.

At the following session of Congress, a special report was made by a house committee on the question as to whether dollars of the new American governments should be made legal tender.[51] It was observed that the medium of exchange in the United States consisted almost wholly of bank notes to the exclusion of the precious metals *except as change.* Nevertheless, if our money were metallic, the United States coins, being inferior in weight, would tend to drive out those of the new American republics, under the working of the economic law that a poorer money will drive out the better. On the other hand, when specie was demanded for exportation, the bankers sent abroad the overrated United States coins unless a premium could be obtained on the heavier Spanish-American dollars. Hence the same cause which would have kept the United States coins in circulation, their inferiority in weight, tended also to hasten their exportation.

The committee concluded that the demand for silver for internal circulation was trivial, and that it made no difference to the public what kind of silver constituted the specie fund provided there were enough for small change. It recommended that the United States estimate all foreign coins as bullion, and regulate the measure of its value solely by its quantity and fineness.

[49] *Debates of Congress*, IX, 78 of Appendix.
[50] *House Doc.* 117, 21st Cong., 1st ses.
[51] *House Doc.* 94, 21st Cong., 2nd ses.

This recommendation was made in the face of a suggestion, emanating from both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint, that the existing inconveniences would be removed by regulating the Mexican dollar alone as legal tender in all payments. The suggestion was based on the familiarity and abundance of the Mexican dollar in the United States, but the committee considered that the proposal was not "sufficiently efficacious." South American countries might not view the discrimination agreeably, and moreover such a measure would not make Mexican dollars containing 374 grains of fine silver circulate promiscuously with American dollars containing 371¼ grains.

The recommendation of the committee again failed to be enacted into law. Three years later, without a committee report, and without much debate, Congress passed an Act "regulating the value of certain foreign silver coins within the United States." According to this legislation, the dollars of the Spanish-American countries were to pass current as legal tender provided they were of a certain fineness and weighed not less than 415 grains (gross weight).[52]

In the meantime large amounts of Mexican specie kept pouring annually into western Missouri as a result of the commercial relations with Santa Fe. In 1832 Governor Miller referred to this trade as yielding a greater gain than any other branch of industry employing an equal amount of capital.[53] This gain, as already pointed out, was measured chiefly in specie, a circumstance which must have affected profoundly the banking and financial history of Missouri during the two decades from 1820 to 1840.

The constitution of 1820 had given the General Assembly certain restricted powers over the incorporation of banks: only one, incorporated by the state, might be in operation at any one time, though it might have five branches provided not more than one were established at any one session of the General Assembly. The capital of a bank incorporated by the state was never to exceed five millions of dollars, of which

[52] *Statutes-at-Large*, IV, 681.
[53] *House Journal*, 7th Gen. Assem. of Mo., 18-19.

the state might furnish one-half. At the time the Constitution was established, one bank, the Bank of Missouri, was in operation in the state, having been chartered in 1817, but it failed in 1822. For the next fifteen years the state was without a bank except for a branch of the United States Bank from 1829 to 1833, and a branch of the Cincinnati Commercial Bank in 1836-1837. During this period the state legislature consistently refused to incorporate a bank, Missouri being the only state in the Union without one or more of such institutions. This prevented the issuance in the state of paper currency, though certain quantities from neighboring states flowed in.

The well-known predilection of Senator Benton for a hard money was shared by the people of Missouri, and their desires were at least partially satisfied by the specie furnished by the Mexican traders. Whether or not the results of that trade helped to shape the financial theories of the western democratic leaders, it must have been true that resistance to banks of circulation and to paper currency was greatly strengthened by Missouri's hard money standards.

By 1836 public opinion in Missouri was demanding the establishment of a bank, but it was not because of any change in the attitude of the state toward paper currency. The "wild-cat" banks of surrounding states, established during that period of speculation, were flooding Missouri with their issue and driving out the Mexican silver. As Mr. L. W. Boggs said in announcing his gubanatorial candidacy, Missouri had all the evils of banking with none of its advantages.[54] It was rather therefore in aid of the specie circulation that the State Bank was established in 1837. Commenting upon this phase of the situation, the editor of the *Missouri Argus* wrote:

"It is well known that Col. Benton is uncompromisingly opposed to the whole paper money system, as bad in principle, and worse, if possible, in practice. To Banks of Discount and Deposite and of Exchange, he is as friendly as he is unfriendly to a Bank of Circulation—to a Bank which can *make* money. Our Bank is not of the latter class. The Bank Directors have unani

[54]Mo. Argus, May 20, 1836.

mously resolved that no bills for less than $20 shall be issued, and no more bills shall be issued than can be redeemed in specie, if all the bills were to be presented on the same day—thus making it one of irresistible strength, a bank not to be broken, a *specie paying* bank *in fact*, as well as in promise. * * * * * The people of the State of Missouri are opposed to *all Banks*. So are we. But let us not be misunderstood. * * * * * We mean that we are opposed to national or local Banks as constituted in this country. The Bank of the State of Missouri is different from all others. * * * * * Of course, when we express our opposition to Banks, we refer not to ours, but to the miserable paper manufacturers scattered over the country."[55]

This editorial sounds rather bombastic, but the praise which it gave the Bank of Missouri was really well merited. Opening its doors in the summer of 1837, at the time of the greatest severity of the panic of 1837, it nevertheless was from the first a specie-paying bank. It was soon recognized as one of the soundest financial institutions of the country, its notes commanding a premium of seven and one-half per cent over the notes of all other western banks.[56] Within a month it became a bank of deposit for the United States Government.[57] With the Santa Fe trade it had an intimate connection, serving as a place of deposit for the traders upon their return from Santa Fe, and simplifying the commercial transactions between the traders and the eastern manufacturers and importers. In 1839 the traders were able to do a good service to the Bank by sending $45,000 to it to help it withstand a "run," manufactured apparently by the opposition party. The crisis was safely passed by the Bank.[58]

In that same year, a hint of the possible connection between banking and the Santa Fe trade, as well as direct evidence of the important economic effects of the trade, appeared in Arkansas. Josiah Gregg decided to attempt a trip to New Mexico over the shorter route from Arkansas, leaving that state with what was advertised as the "First Arkansas Caravan to Mexico" about May 1. In noting the

[55] *Ibid.*, July 4, 1837.
[56] *Ibid.*, Sept. 8, 1837.
[57] *Ibid.*, Aug. 29, 1837.
[58] *Ibid.*, Nov. 25, 1839.

departure of the caravan, the *Arkansas Gazette* mentioned the large profits accruing to traders, and emphasized the good effects likely to come to the western part of the state from the returning specie. "The State has now a large amount of debt on her hands, and it is necessary that some means should be devised for bringing money into the State with which to pay the interest, and, eventually, the principal of the debt." Finally, it was suggested that a proper presentation, in the right quarter, of the importance of the trade would aid in the sale of bonds for the western branch of the real Estate Bank.[59]

The Arkansas expedition, however, did not lead to the displacement of Missouri in the Santa Fe trade. In 1840, the Committee on Commerce of the United States House of Representatives turned in a report recommending drawbacks on goods exported to Mexico by land. This report was accompanied by various documents, letters, and statements of western officials as to the place of the trade in the economic life of the people. One such statement from Captain A. Harris of the United States Army, stationed for many years on the frontier, written to Representative Cross of Arkansas, deserves final notice: "The State of Missouri is at this day the soundest in the Union in her monetary affairs. She is filled with specie; and the interior Mexican states have supplied it. She will always have the Santa Fe trade."[60]

[59] *Ark. Gazette*, May 15, 1839.
[60] *House Report* 540, 26th Cong., 1st ses.

MISSOURIANS ABROAD.

NO. I.

Major General John J. Pershing.

By Ivan H. Epperson.

To review the achievements of Missourians outside the State, to inform Missourians at-home, has this series of articles been written. The tales of these twentieth century wanderers are as interesting and valuable as the narratives of those Missourians who were the Path-finders of the West and the Founders of States in the nineteenth century. Missourians are a pioneer people. To settle new lands, to push through forest and over plain, to traverse mountains and explore valleys, has been their spirit. This spirit exists today as strong as in 1804 when Lewis and Clark explored the West. To-day, however, new channels direct its force. On the field of war and in the field of letters, on the floors of legislatures and in the recesses of the laboratory, in gubernatorial chairs and in editorial and business offices, are now found the forces that draw the Missourian abroad. As his fathers generations past heard and answered the call of the Plains, the Coast and the Rockies, so he responds to the new call of duty coming from the North, East, South and West, and beyond the Seas.

Contributing his bit to the nation and the world, the Missourian abroad is playing well his part. He has won fame in his work and his achievements in peace and war entitle him to high rank. When known so well abroad, his name should sound familiar at home. The Royal Colonial Institute of London, England, devotes a portion of its valuable publications to achievements of those who to-day are building the great British Empire. Men in all walks of life are included. To make known to Englishman and Australian, to Canadian and South African, the lives of their men of fame is the purpose of that Society. To knit the English at home with the British abroad is its aim. To perform a similar service for Missouri, to justly herald the deeds of those who are reflecting high credit to the State of their birth and rearing, is the purpose of Missourians Abroad.

Representing one field of action, the science of war, stands Major General John J. Pershing. Born and reared on Missouri soil, his achievements are significant.

Mr. Epperson has pictured the life of this Missourian after careful research. Data not printed before has been obtained from the many friends of General Pershing.

The manner of presentation is purposely popular. In a later number of the Review, Mr. Epperson will take up the story of Arizona's late Governor, George W. P. Hunt, born and reared in Randolph county, Missouri.—The Editor.

By a singular coincidence, the seventieth anniversary of the famous Doniphan Expedition of 1846-47—the first American military expedition to cross the deserts of Chihuahua—found another United States army in Mexico campaigning over the same ground. But more remarkable still was the fact that the leader of the second expedition, like that of the first, was a native Missourian.

Col. Alexander W. Doniphan, who led the expedition in 1846-47, was a Clay county lawyer; Major General John Joseph Pershing, Missouri's Doniphan of 1916-17, is also a lawyer, although his experience at the bar has been brief. Pershing became a cavalryman by accident, but he rose to the rank of major general by sheer merit. That series of Indian uprisings which began in the Southwest during the late eighties and continued until well into the nineties, was the accident which turned his career into a military channel.

The Southwest of the eighties and nineties—that ideal military training school which produced such fighting men as Wood and Scott, Lawton and Chaffee—gave Pershing his first taste of military life. With the fire and vigor of his nature, Pershing was ever at hand when there was tough work to be done, whether it consisted in fighting Crees and Apaches in New Mexico and Arizona, in subduing the Sioux in the Dakotas or in clashes with the turbulent whites of the mining town, the grading camp and the round-up.

The year 1887 found him at the age of twenty-seven, and less than a year out of college, helping to chase the wily Geronimo over some of the same ground which he has lately traversed in pursuit of Villa. In this, his very first campaign, young Lieutenant Pershing caught the eye of his commander, General Miles, and was complimented "for marching his troop with pack train, over rough country, 140 miles in 46 hours, bringing in every man and animal in good condition." Such praise was rare in the days when Lawton and Chaffee were in the saddle and in a country where every man was a horseman.

Two years later, without firing a shot, he rescued a party of horsethieves and cowboys who were besieged by Zunis, and was "highly recommended for discretion" by General

Major-General John J. Pershing.

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Carr. From the work of subduing the southwestern Indians, Pershing turned his attention northward and in the winter of 1891-92, at the head of a division of Indian scouts, took part in the battle of Wounded Knee which broke the power of the Sioux in the Dakotas. After a breathing spell of four years, during which he was attached to the University of Nebraska as military instructor and at the same time managed to complete a course in law, he was again called to his old occupation of Indian fighting, and in the Cree campaign of 1896, gained from his commander "especial recommendation for judgment and discretion."

Ten years of Indian fighting and desert trailing toughened his frame and sharpened his faculties and Pershing emerged a typical product of the Southwest and of the Plains —tall, deep-chested, slim-waisted, and graceful from life in the saddle—fully prepared for the more difficult work which awaited him in Cuba, the Philippines and finally in Mexico.

At the first news of the break with Spain in May, 1898, Lieutenant Pershing gave up his position as instructor of military tactics at West Point and accompanied his old regiment, the Tenth Cavalry, to Cuba. The battle of El Caney brought about his promotion to captain—but his conduct here is best described in the words of the colonel of his regiment: "I have been in many fights and was all through the Civil War, but on my word he is the bravest and coolest man under fire I ever saw."

After the short but vigorous campaign in Cuba, Pershing returned to Washington and for twelve months solved "difficult and vexatious problems" at a desk as head of the division of customs and insular affairs, which he had himself organized in the office of the war department. But life in an office was irksome to one of his temperament, and scenting trouble in the Philippines, he left Washington early in 1899, arriving in the Islands in time to compete with Funston for first honors during the stirring events of the Philippine insurrection. To Pershing's lot fell the toughest problem which confronted the American army there: The subjugation of

the Mohammedan Moros, a task that Spain during three hundred years of occupation had been unable to accomplish.

In the spring of 1901 had come the first engagement with the Moros, the fight at Bayan, a brilliant tactical victory, and yet it opened the way to nothing save further fighting. All through the hot summer months of 1902 General Davis, in command of the forces around Lake Lanao, tried to pacify the Moros but without success. Confronted with the certainty of an unending, vexatious war and lurking in the background the grim possibility of a religious war, he began looking about for a young officer with courage, determination, good judgment and mental balance, and possessing those peculiar qualities of diplomacy which would qualify him for dealing with the savage tribesmen. Captain Pershing was thirty miles to the northward and had shown just the qualities as an officer which General Davis desired. He was sent for. In five days and practically without an escort he traveled from Iligan to Camp Vicara and reported to General Davis.

Of the brilliant campaign that followed, in which more than forty Moro strongholds were systematically destroyed with a total loss of only two American lives; of Bacolod, Bayonga and Maciu and, as the climax to these successes, that strange triumphal march round Lake Lanao by the first white men to circle it in three hundred years;—all this has been adequately told by the reporter and the historian. But of Pershing's equally significant victories in diplomacy; of his efforts to avoid these fights and the long anxious days spent in parleying with chief and datto; while he fought to maintain the spirits of his men, to ward off the enervating effects of the fierce tropical sun, and to convince the little brown natives that the great western nation sought only their good and the prosperity of their country if only they would submit to its authority—little or nothing has been written.

It was such work as this in the Philippines, says the *American Review of Reviews*, that "has earned for British commanders in like circumstances enduring fame." In 1903 Elihu Root, then secretary of war in President McKinley's

cabinet, cabled to Captain Pershing and the officers and men under his command "the thanks of the War department for their able and effective accomplishment of a difficult and important task."

Having seen order restored in the Philippines, Captain Pershing returned to the States in 1903. His own country was now at peace and with no alluring prospect of adventure at home he looked for it elsewhere. Luck, prescience, or whatever it is that leads the soldier unerringly to the point of danger, directed Pershing to Japan where already the first clash had occurred between the Russian and Japanese fleets at Port Arthur. As military attache for this country at Tokyo, Pershing remained in the East until 1906 and from March to September, 1905, was with Kuroki's army during that memorable campaign in Manchuria which brought the war to a close.

In 1906 when General Chaffee suddenly found himself in need of a proven young soldier in the Philippines, President Roosevelt with his characteristic disregard for precedent, created consternation in military circles by advancing Captain Pershing to the rank of brigadier general over the heads of more than eight hundred senior officers, and again he was sent to the Islands, this time as commander of the department of Mindanao and governor of Moro province. During the eight years following General Pershing completed the work he had commenced five years earlier and gave the Islands the most vigorous housecleaning they had ever had.

At the end of seven years he had established a new record in diplomacy by winning the complete confidence of the natives. "In all the Philippines," says one man, "there was probably no one so beloved for his gentle, yet unrelenting manner, his absolute fairness and justice as this soldier who had the unusual power of instilling love for himself and fear of his enmity at the same time."

The native reverence for him was often rather embarrassing to the young officer whose modesty was as great as his courage. One morning he awoke to find himself the father of a fine eighteen year old boy. The original father

of the lad, the Sultan of Oato, had paid to this mere Christian the highest tribute of affection that a Moro knows and given him his heir. They formally elected General Pershing a datto of the tribe, conferring on him the honor of an hereditary ruler, with royal rank and the power of life and death over them and today he is perhaps the only Christian entitled to serve as a Mohammedan judge.

When the raids of Mexican bandits and the destruction of American lives and property early in 1915 portended a clash with Mexico, General Pershing was recalled from San Francisco where he had been stationed since his return from the Philippines in 1914, and placed in command of the El Paso patrol district. In March, 1916, he was detailed to lead the Punitive Expedition[1] into the interior of Northern Mexico in pursuit of Villa, the Mexican bandit leader. The *New York Sun*, in commenting upon his fitness as leader of the expedition, said:

"At home in the desert country, familiar with the rules of savage warfare, a regular of regulars, sound in judgment as in physique, a born cavalryman, John J. Pershing is an ideal commander for the pursuit into Mexico."

When General Pershing at the head of 10,000 United States cavalrymen dashed across the international boundary into Mexico on the morning of March 15, 1916, he found himself in an anomalous situation. The region which he traversed was foreign territory, yet neither in a state of peace nor of war with his own country. Denied the use of the railroads for the transportation of supplies, swallowed up in a strange country of desert and mountain fastness, and surrounded by an enemy familiar with every detail of the region and ready to take every advantage to annihilate their pursuers, the expedition was confronted with incredible difficulties. For nearly eleven months Pershing maintained his

[1]In addition to General Pershing, who commanded the recent expedition into Mexico, Major John H. Parker, a native of Moniteau County, Missouri, as judge advocate, handled the legal work of the expedition. General E. H. Crowder, LL. B., University of Missouri, 1886, also a native Missourian, passed upon the legality of the work performed by the expedition. Mr. Crowder holds the position of judge advocate general of the army, in Washington.

line extending into a foreign territory almost four hundred miles from his base of supplies, a feat both difficult and perilous.

Although unsuccessful in its main purpose—the capture of Villa—opinion is unanimous in commending the leadership of the expedition. As expressed by the *American Review of Reviews*, "the expedition was conducted, from first to last, in a way that reflected credit on American arms."[2]

The youth of General Pershing was surrounded by none of those romantic elements which fiction writers are fond of weaving around the early lives of national heroes. Up in the little Linn county town of Laclede, where the now famous general was born and where he spent his boyhood, he is remembered simply as a competent, ambitious lad, quiet, self-possessed and with an ambition for law.

We are told that in his early days he had a complexion of which any girl might have been proud and that his hair was almost white—the boys called him "Tow head." His father was a section foreman and later proprietor of a general merchandise store in the town and like many other sons of poor parents, Pershing taught school for a time in order to get the necessary funds to finish his education.

Though he never sought a quarrel, young Pershing was known even at this time among his fellows as a "game fighter" who never acknowledge defeat. To a reporter for the *Kansas City Star*, W. H. Blakeley, who was a pupil under Pershing when the general was a country school teacher at Prairie Mound thirty-eight years ago, recently related an incident of him as a fighting young schoolmaster. One day at the noon hour a big farmer with red sideburns rode up to the schoolhouse with a revolver in his hand. Pershing had whipped one of the farmer's children and the enraged parent proposed to give the young schoolmaster a flogging:

"I remember how he rode up cursing before all the children in the schoolyard and how another boy and I ran down a gully because we were afraid. We peeked over the edge, though,

[2]For his services to the state and nation as commander of the Punitive Expedition, General Pershing was recently voted a handsome gold medal by the legislature of New Mexico.

and heard Pershing tell the farmer to put up his gun, get down off his horse and fight like a man.

"The farmer got down and John stripped off his coat. He was only a boy of 17 or 18 and slender, but he thrashed the big farmer soundly. And I have hated red sideburns ever since."

From funds which he had earned from teaching school, Pershing entered the Kirksville Normal, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1880. His funds were now low but he was still ambitious for college and his aim was still fixed upon law. Luck favored him when Congressman Burrough of his district offered an appointment to West Point and Pershing became one of the applicants because it looked like a good chance to get an education. In the competitive examination for the appointment the United States came near losing a good soldier, for Pershing won over his nearest competitor by only a single point. He was graduated from West Point in 1886 with the rank of senior cadet captain, the highest honor West Point confers.

Twelve years ago General Pershing was married to Miss Frances H. Warren, daughter of United States Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming. Ten years later his wife and three of the children lost their lives in the burning of the Presidio at San Francisco. The remaining child, Warren, the pride of his father, is being prepared for the army. "I would rather see my son first captain of the corps of cadets," General Pershing recently remarked, "than to see him president of the United States."

Some years ago after he had become a brigadier general, Pershing revisited his old home at Laclede. Aunt Susan Hewett, an aged widow and old resident of the town, recently related to a reporter for the *Kansas City Star* some incidents of this visit in a way which reveals the human side of the famous general:

"Law, yes, I remember John when he wasn't more than two or three years old," she tells by way of introduction. "We used to run the hotel when my husband, Captain Hewett, was alive—and when John was big enough to put on trousers he used to eat more pie in our kitchen than any other boy in town."

"He was back here ten years ago. It was on the 24th day of October that Uncle Henry Lomax came up to my door and said, 'Aunt Susan, there's a gentleman outside that wants to see you.' When I stepped out and saw a tall young man, Uncle Henry asked me if I knew who it was.

" 'Yes,' I says, 'I can see his mother's features in his face. It's John Pershing.' He came to me with his arms open and he embraced me and kissed me and we both cried. 'Aunt Susan' he says—and I'll never forget his words as long as I live—'Aunt Susan, it does my very heart good to meet my mother's dear old friends. The place seems like home to me and it always will. I've been away a long time and there have been many changes but this is home.'

"The chrysanthemums were in bloom and after we had talked a while in the parlor I went out and picked a bouquet for him to take away.

" 'They are going to have some kind of a reception for me tonight, and I want you to come, Aunt Susan,' he says. I told him I'd try to be there, but that I was tired and worn out because I had been working in the garden. 'You won't have to walk, Aunt Susan,' he says. 'I'll come after you myself.' About five in the afternoon he came in a buggy.

"We went to the reception together, and my! what a crowd. The whole house was packed and people were standing in the yard. Johnny shook hands with everybody and talked to them, and he finally made a speech, which I didn't hear because there were so many people around. John Pershing always did have talent."

With his scholarly attainments, his ability as a speaker and his grasp of the big problems, Pershing might have developed into a statesman; he would certainly have succeeded as a business man, if he could have contented himself with the humdrum life in a down town office; and with his attractive personality he might, indeed, have led a successful career as a politician, except for his unfortunate modesty which even in the army has frequently delayed for him a merited promotion. As a soldier Pershing's methods are those of clemency rather than ruthlessness and he makes personal friends of even his enemies.

Among his men, Pershing is universally respected and admired. An officer who served under him with the Punitive Expedition in Mexico and who came to know him well said recently:

"I have had the pleasure of knowing many of our great men, but Pershing is the biggest of them all. He combines the rugged simplicity of Lincoln with the patient perseverance of Grant, the strategic, mystical ability of Stonewall Jackson, and the debonair personality of McClellan. In one quality, that of intuition, he may be inferior, possibly, to Roosevelt, but in cold logic and in supreme knowledge of human nature and of soldier nature I have never met his equal."

A friend of General Pershing tells a good story on him which well illustrates his resourcefulness and his ability to turn the tables on the other fellow:

"He was invited to a stag dinner party one evening where a jolly story-telling lot of good fellows were to be present and he went primed with his best stories, a memorandum in his vest pocket to aid him in telling them. The memorandum was accidentally dropped on the floor and was picked up by one of his friends, who immediately saw what it was and decided to have his little joke at the General's expense. The finder got an opportunity to spring the first story and promptly started off with the first one on the list. Pershing said nothing and laughed—he always does when a good story is told, and makes you laugh too—but when the second one of his list was told he felt in his pocket for the memorandum and discovered its loss. A few minutes later the General, after a consultation with a waiter, announced that he had just received a message which would require his absence for a few minutes on important business.

"Jumping into a car he was hurried to a hotel. From the clerk he secured the names of half a dozen travelling men—drummers—who were stopping there and announced that he wanted to see these men at once on important business. The drummers responded and in twenty minutes the General was back at the banquet, before the coffee had been poured, with a new stock of yarns. Then ensued a battle royal between the two famous raconteurs, much to the amusement of the guests, until his friend played out the string and left the General victor in the humorous contest.

"Just at this juncture one of the drummers, made up as a police officer, arrived, arrested the joker, searched him and found the General's memorandum, which he exposed to the hilarious

guests with the significant comment: 'General Pershing has really been the only entertainer this evening, but lots of people are making reputations with the public on the General's ideas.' "

There is something about Pershing that reminds one of Lincoln. It may be his ready wit and never failing good humor or perhaps his big sympathetic heart. In the army the similarity is frequently pointed out. "You should meet him at a dinner party," says one man, "and listen to his stories. You should stand with him before his tent in the field, in the sunshine—he loves the sunshine and the wide out-of-doors—and hear him tell stories of campaigning at his best. You should meet this big man with the heart of a little child, this man who, by befriending his enemies has made them his companions, this man who stands up erect and faces the horrors of disaster with a smile, while he prays in his heart for the relief of the sufferers."

General Pershing is now in his fifty-sixth year,—he was born September 13, 1860. Since the death of General Funston he has been in command of the Department of the South, one of the important military posts of the country at the present time. With this country an active participant in the War of the Nations and the probability that a strong expeditionary force will eventually be sent to co-operate with the Allies in France, what is more probable or more desirable than that General Pershing should command it? He has participated in every war in which this country has been engaged for thirty years and in every campaign has added lustre to his own name and distinction to American arms.[3]

[3]Editor's Note: Since the compilation of the above article President Wilson has definitely announced that the first expeditionary force to go to France will be under command of General Pershing.

A STATE FLOWER FOR MISSOURI.

MARIE L. GOODMAN.

At the annual meeting, January 1916, of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, a paper was read by Miss Marie L. Goodman, embodying some study and suggestions as to the selection of an official State Flower for Missouri. A committee was appointed to take up the matter, to learn the choice of people interested and make a report looking toward the securing of legislative action to decide the question.

The call for such a decision reveals the sentiment of devotion, of pride, of patriotism for our great State. We need such a symbol, accepted and publicly recognized, to express our loyalty and our hopes. We instinctively long to associate some native growing thing of beauty with our love and ambition for our State. Such an emblem will be used at festival times, on occasions of public celebration and honor, be incorporated in our architectural decorations, and placed on seals, medals and other state publications.

Some historical incident might have settled this for us but we have not been able to discover any, so we must make our history by a deliberate choice. Many other states have State Flowers, as Kansas her Sunflower, California her Poppy, Maine the Pine Cone and Tassel, Michigan the Apple Blossom, and New Mexico the Cactus. The fundamental requirements are that the "Flower" should be beautiful in color and form, a native, abundant and widely distributed over the state, and have fitting character and significance.

There has been considerable dissatisfaction with a previous informal decision for the Golden-rod, as based on the vote of many school children. Because it is credited to four other states, and because it is to many people an objectionable weed, it has not been much used or officially adopted.

The Committee appointed consisted of Mr. H. C. Irish, President of the Missouri State Horticultural Society and

Supervisor of School Gardens of St. Louis; Mr. H. S. Wayman, Secretary of the Society; and Miss Marie L. Goodman, Vice-President of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs. The Committee sent a letter with blank attached for reply, to Society members, to Women's Clubs, to representatives of other organizations and to the State Press. The answers received justified the Committee in reporting to the Horticultural Society in December, 1916, that the highest number of votes had been given to the Wild Crab Apple Blossom. Twenty-six other flowers received scattering votes, the Wild Rose being the next highest. Ardent letters, arguments and poems were sent in for the Aster, Honeysuckle, Black-eyed Susan, Violet, Burdock and Hollyhock.

It seems to the Committee that the best arguments are in favor of the Wild Crab Apple Blossom. It is native, widely spread over the State, well known and loved. It is beautiful when on the tree, when gathered to decorate, and its fruit, flower and leaf are characteristic and artistic for reproduction in picture, in design and even in artificial branch forms like the Japanese Cherry for winter decorations. Furthermore, its fruit is symbolic of the fruit products of our State, in historical association it suggests the origin of the Big Red Apple, and is delicious in preserves and jelly. The trees can be easily grown in nurseries for planting in our parks and private grounds. By selection and cross fertilization it may be used to help develop more luscious and hardy varieties of apples suitable to our State.

An editorial in the *Kansas City Star* says, "When the Wild Crab Apple is mentioned it is impossible to refrain from pointing to its glories. For it grows in Missouri in abundance and no flower in all the world is more beautiful. Thoreau, the great naturalist-author, traveled from Massachusetts to Minnesota to see the Wild Crab Apple in bloom. He had read of its beauty, and he could not rest until his own eyes had beheld it. He was not disappointed. The Wild Crab Apple grows usually in thick clusters of bushes or small trees, and in blossoming time the whole mass is covered with blooms of a delicate pink. On many hillsides in Missouri

these tents of pink are pitched close together in May and early June, a sight worth going half way across the continent to see. The Wild Crab Apple blooms when blossoms are rare and welcome: it invites no insect save the dainty, useful bee; its color has an unrivaled charm of its own; and its delicate scent has been the despair of perfumers, who have thus far failed to produce anything half so sweet."

By a unanimous vote the Wild Crab Apple Blossom was endorsed by the Missouri State Horticultural Society for the official State Flower and the Committee was retained to draft a bill and present it to the Legislature for legal and permanent adoption.

The bill was presented by Representative Ben F. Stuart, of Buchanan county.

Though not passed this time the Society and organizations interested will push the question at the next Legislature, and in the meantime asks other organizations to unite in endorsing the Wild Crab Apple Blossom for the position of the legal State Flower of Missouri.

ADAIR COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.*

E. M. VIOLETTE.

The Adair County Historical Society was temporarily organized on November 3, 1916. Permanent organization was effected at the First Annual Meeting and Dinner of the Society on February 9th, 1917.

It was due to the efforts of the Adair County Centennial Committee that this Society was initiated. Believing that such a Society would be quite essential to the success of whatever centennial celebration might be held in the county in 1921, the Committee decided last summer to get one under way as soon as possible. Opportunity was given to the Committee to arrange a "Missouri Program" for one of the evenings of the Sixth Annual Rural Life Conference held by the Normal School at Kirksville early last November, and Mr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, Secretary of the State Historical Society, and Mr. Rollin J. Britton of Kansas City were secured for the leading addresses on that program. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to include in the program something that would be specially commemorative of the 75th anniversary of Adair county. Adair county was one of the fourteen counties organized in 1841. It was felt that the year 1916 ought not to be allowed to pass without something being done to celebrate her 75th anniversary. Accordingly a lot of lantern slides illustrating the history of the county were shown after the addresses by Mr. Shoemaker and Mr. Britton, and this was followed by a moving picture film of the "Pageant of Missouri" that had been given on the Normal School campus the preceding May. To lend additional interest to the celebration a very fine collection of historical relics was brought together by the Committee and kept on exhibit in one of the rooms of the building during the Conference. This exhibit attracted a great deal of attention.

*Contributed by request. The Editor.

In passing it might be mentioned that many of the school teachers of Adair county in attendance upon the Conference took up the idea of celebrating the 75th anniversary of the county and arranged for programs which they carried out in their own schools on Wednesday before Thanksgiving. It was planned to have a celebration in each school in the county on that day, but, according to reports that came in afterwards, it was held in only fourteen schools. In all likelihood celebrations were held in other schools that did not report. In addition to the programs consisting of historical sketches of prominent men and events in the county, dramatizations and folk songs and reminiscences by old time settlers, historical exhibits were attempted in many of the schools. Many interesting historical relics were brought together and added greatly to the interest of the occasion.

At the conclusion of the Missouri program rendered in the Rural Life Conference in Kirksville, those who were interested in organizing the Adair County Historical Society were invited to remain and join one another in getting it started. About forty people responded and temporary organization of the Society was quickly effected. It was decided to defer permanent organization until some later time. and the temporary Chairman was authorized to appoint committees on membership, constitution and by-laws, nominations of officers, and arrangements for the first annual meeting.

Wishing to establish a precedent which might be followed in the years to come, the last named Committee decided to arrange for a six o'clock dinner in connection with the first annual meeting. Arrangements were therefore made to hold the dinner at the Kirksville State Normal School building under the direction of the Domestic Science Department of the Normal School. It was found necessary to limit the number of tickets to the dinner to one hundred and forty, but twice that number could have been sold if they had been available.

After the dinner permanent organization was effected by adopting the constitution and by-laws and by electing officers for the ensuing year. Dr. C. E. Still was made President; Mrs. Katherine Harrington Swaney, Vice President; and E. M. Violette, Secretary-Treasurer. The Membership Committee reported over two hundred applications for membership. After dinner speeches were made by Mr. Dan R. Hughes of Macon on the "Macon County Society" and President John R. Kirk of the Normal School on "The Need of an Adair County Historical Society and the Scope of Its Work." An original poem on "Adair County Pioneers" was read by Mrs. Alexander Doneghy.

The Society starts out under very favorable auspices. It has a double purpose; first, to preserve the history and traditions of the county; and second, to develop a better community spirit. As a means of realizing the first object a historical committee has been appointed to look after the collection and preservation of all sorts of material on the history of the county. Another has been appointed to arrange for occasional meeting between the annual meetings of the Society at which papers on the history of the county and Missouri will be presented.

As a means of realizing the second object of the Society, the plan is to make the annual meetings great social gatherings of people from all parts of the county. In this respect Adair County hopes to outrival her neighbor, Macon County, which for the past nine years has been maintaining a county society that draws as many as six hundred to its annual meeting and dinner. The Macon County Society is largely social in character and is confined to men. The Adair County Society is historical as well as social and is open to both men and women. It is hoped that by the next annual meeting arrangements can be made to accommodate at least five hundred at the dinner, and the work of the preserving the history of the county will be well under way.

HOW MISSOURI COUNTIES, TOWNS AND STREAMS WERE NAMED.

DAVID W. EATON.

Fourth Article.

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MISSISSIPPI COUNTY.

Organized February 14, 1845. Called by DeSoto, Rio Grande Del Espiriter Santo, the Grand River of the Holy Spirit; French Jesuit explorers called it Riviere de St. Louis; Marquette gave it the name of "Riviere de la Conception," in fulfillment of a vow he made to the Virgin Mary if he succeeded in finding the great river; La Salle baptized it "Riviere de Colbert." (Colbert was a French statesman of 1682.) The Algonquin names of the river were "Missi," great, and "Seepee," river—"Great River." (Extracts from *Mo. Hist. Rev.* Vol. II. p. 191.) As the county borders on the stream it was named for it.

Charleston, county seat of Mississippi county, selected by a commission composed of C. P. Fulenwider, of Cape Girardeau; Adrian B. Owen, of Stoddard; Thomas Neille, of New Madrid. Surveyed in 1837 by John Rodney, on lands owned by Mrs. Thankful Randol, Joseph and J. L. Moore and Wesley Barnard. Named for Charleston, S. C., which was named for Charles II. of England.

Anniston, named for Anniston, the county seat of Calhoun county, Alabama.

Belmont, named for August Belmont, a capitalist of New York.

Bertrand, platted for Col. H. I. Deal and S. D. Golder, M. D., of Charleston, in September, 1859, by William Bellington, surveyor, and named for a capitalist interested in the railroad passing through the place.

Byrd Point, named for Abraham Byrd, who located here under a New Madrid claim.

Buckeye, named for the five-leaved variety of the horse chestnut family, commonly called the Ohio Buckeye.

Crosno, named for F. M. Crosno, first postmaster and merchant at time postoffice was established.

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MONITEAU COUNTY.

Organized February 14, 1845. Named from the creek which was so named by the Indians because of the painted figure of a man upon a rock at its mouth, for Manito, meaning Deity or Great Spirit.

California, county seat of Moniteau county, was selected as the county seat by commissioners Edmund Wilkes, of Miller; William Massie, of Osage; and Jacob Barrows, of Cooper, and was first called Boonsborough, but by act January 25, 1847, changed to California. The new country on the Pacific Coast was just then attracting attention and the overland railroad was being agitated and during this agitation the name was given for the state of California.

Clarksburg, named in honor of Hiram Clark, a Kentuckian, who settled upon the site and was the first postmaster.

Fortuna, named by its founder for the Latin goddess of fortune.

High Point, so named from its location on a high prairie.

Jamestown, named for S. L. and E. H. James, who started a store there in 1846.

Latham, founded by Doctor Latham in 1880, and in his honor named.

Lupus, originally called Wolf's Point, but the name being cumbersome, when the railroad was built, the name was changed to the Latin name of the species of common wolf.

McGirk, named for a prominent family.

Tipton, laid out in 1858 by the railroad company and named for William Tipton Seely.

MONROE COUNTY.

Organized, January 6, 1831. Named for President James Monroe.

Paris, county seat of Monroe county, selected by Hancock S. Jackson, Stephen Glascock and Joseph Holada, commissioners to select site for county seat. Laid out in 1831 and named for Paris, Ky.

Ash, named for W. P. Ash, its first postmaster.

Florida, settled in 1831 and named for state. The birthplace of Samuel L. Clemens, the humorist, "Mark Twain."

Madison, named for President Madison, and settled in 1836 by James R. Abernathy.

Stoutsville, settled in 1870 and named for Robert P. Stout, of Kentucky.

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MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Organized, December 14, 1818. Named in honor of General Richard Montgomery, who fell in the assault upon Quebec.

Danville, county seat of Montgomery county, laid off by Judge Ollie Williams on land donated to the county by Henry Davault and Conrad Carpenter and lots sold at auction June 23, 1834. It was named by Colonel Charles P. Harper for Danville, Virginia, from whence he came.

Americus, laid out by Mr. Hines in 1869 and named for town in Georgia, which name was formed from America.

Bellflower, named from the variety of apple of that name.

Bluffton, laid out by Samuel Miller on a bluff, hence the name.

Jonesburg, laid out in 1858 and named in honor of James Jones, who was an early settler in the county and had a house in the center of the town until 1904.

Middletown, surveyed by Joseph Willbarger, so named because of central location in good farming country and at crossing of two highways.

Mineola, occupies the site of the far famed Loutre Lick, of pioneer fame, and of later day prominence, which name was mentioned in the United States Congress as early as 1824 by Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun as the "Bethsaida" mentioned by the Honorable Senator from Missouri, Thomas H. Benton. The land on which the town is located was originally granted by the Spanish government, when Missouri belonged to Spain and before the treaty of San Ildefonso, sometime about 1800 to Colonel Nathan Boone, son of Daniel Boone. Laid out by Harvey E. Scanland in 1879 and named by him for Mineola, Texas. Surveyed by J. C. McCleary. Mineola from the Indian tongue, meaning "healing waters."

New Florence, laid out in 1857 by Hon. E. A. Lewis and first called Florence after the only daughter of Judge Lewis, (now the wife of Robert Atkison, of St. Louis, a merchant), and was so recorded, but as the town of Florence, in Morgan county antedated it the name was changed to New Florence by an act of the Legislature in March, 1859.

Montgomery City, laid out by Benjamin P. Aud, on his land in 1853, and named for the county in which situated.

Rhineland, founded by Andrew Rincheval in 1853, settled by Germans and named in memory of the Rhine of the fatherland.

Starkenburg, settled by Germans and named by them in memory of the place of their birth in the old country.

Wellsville, laid out in 1856 by Judge Carty Wells and named in his honor.

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MORGAN COUNTY.

Organized January 5, 1833. Named for General Daniel Morgan, commander of a famous rifle battalion. He displayed great bravery at the battle of the Cowpens in the defeat of Tarleton during the American Revolution. He died July 6, 1802.

Versailles, county seat of Morgan county. Located by the legislature, December 23, 1834, on land donated the county by Wyan and Galbraith, and the same act ordered

the county court to appoint a commissioner to lay out the town. The commissioner selected was Street Thurston and under his direction the survey was made by Maj. William Monroe. The name was given by act of the Legislature and was for the palace near Paris, France.

Akinsville, named for Rev. Shannon Akins, the owner of the original town site.

Barnett, named in honor of a Mr. Barnett, who lived in the neighborhood and whose daughter married a Mr. Ratcliff who moved to King county, Washington. She is now living in a suburb of Seattle.

Boylers Mill, named in honor of James Byler and the name changed by the postoffice department in naming the postoffice.

Florence, first called Williamsville, but name changed to Florence about 1840.

Gladstone, named in honor of the great Prime Minister of England.

Glensted, founded by Joseph Milburn and named by him for the town of Glenstadt in Germany, by "American-izing" the word.

Grovois Mills, located on stream of same name from which named.

Grovois Creek, named from the great amount of gravel in its stream bed. Gravois—French for rubbish, rubble, whence gravel. Pike on his exploration trip up the Osage marked it Gravel River on his map.

Marvin, named for Major H. L. Marvin, at one time chief engineer of the railroad built through the place.

Proctor, named for "Ben" Proctor, the pioneer settler on the creek on which the village is located. Proctor was acquainted with the art of making gun-powder in a crude way, and he supplied himself and the pioneers with that necessary explosive. His face was scarred by an accidental explosion of gunpowder. He died some years ago in Benton county, Mo.

Stover, named in honor of Col. John H. Stover, one time member of Congress from the district.

Syracuse, located in 1858 and first called Pacific City, but name changed to present one from Syracuse, N. Y.

Todd, named in honor of Jonathan Todd, first postmaster.

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NEW MADRID COUNTY.

Organized October 1, 1812. Named from the principal town within its limits. It was one of the five original districts, proclaimed by Governor Clark.

New Madrid, county seat of New Madrid county laid out by Pierie Foucher, the first Spanish commandant in 1789 and named by him after the capital of Spain.

Como, named from town and lake in Italy.

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NEWTON COUNTY.

Organized December 31, 1838. Named for Sergeant John Newton, a comrade of Sergeant Jasper and McDonald, who were known as "Marion's Men."

Neosho, county seat of Newton county was selected by John Williams, of Taney; James Williams, of Barry; and George M. Gibson. Surveyed by Clement Hayden. The name is a corruption of the Osage Indian word "Ne-o-zho" and means clear, or cold water. An immense spring is in the center of the town forming a stream of considerable size.

Newtonia, name formed from Newton.

Ritchey, platted and named for Matthew H. Richey, in August, 1870. Mr. Ritchey settled there in 1832.

Seneca, platted in 1869 by J. C. Bunch, and named for an Indian tribe. This tribe was moved to the Indian Territory not many miles west of the town. The word is a corruption of the Dutch word "Sinnekaas" a term applied to them.

Stark City, named from the nursery owned by William P. Stark.

NODAWAY COUNTY.

Organized February 14, 1845. Named after its principal river, which in the Pottowattamie language signifies "placid" or "placid water."

Maryville, county seat of Nodaway county, laid out and platted September 1, 1845. Selected as county seat by Amos Graham and William M. Sitton, of Andrew, and Daniel Hunsucker of Holt. Surveyed by Green McCafferty. Named by the county court in honor of Mary Graham, wife of Amos Graham, the first white woman to live within the limits of the town.

Barnard, surveyed May, 1870, for a town company and named in honor of J. F. Barnard, Superintendent K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R.

Clearmont, surveyed by Alonzo Thompson in 1857 for the proprietors, Stephen Call and Marion Conley, and named by Stephen Call for Clearmont, Indiana, from which place he came.

Clyde, derived its name from the fact that Frank Bellows, a citizen, had recently purchased some Clydesdale horses, and this suggested the name.

Conception, founded by Father Powers and others and named in honor of the Immaculate Virgin.

Graham, laid out in 1856 by Andrew Brown and named in honor of Col. Amos Graham.

Guilford, surveyed in 1856 and named for Guilford Court House in North Carolina, where a battle was fought during the Revolutionary War.

Hopkins, laid out by William Brady, surveyor, in 1871 and named for A. L. Hopkins, a railroad official.

Pickering, named for Pickering Clark, a railroad official.

Quitman, platted in 1856 by Judge Neal, on land of R. R. Russell, who named the town in honor of General John A. Quitman, a former governor of Mississippi, and who had won honor as an officer in the Mexican war.

Skidmore, founded July 1880, on land of M. Skidmore and in his honor named. He donated twenty acres of land for railroad purposes.

Wilcox, named for B. S. Wilcox, owner of the original site.

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OREGON COUNTY.

Organized February 14, 1845, and named for the territory then under discussion, in connection with which the phrase "54-40 or fight" was so often heard.

Alton, county seat of Oregon county, named for Alton Rufus Easton, a son of Rufus Easton and the same as the origin of the name of Alton, Illinois.

Couch, named for G. W. Couch, its postmaster and merchant.

Greer, named for W. S. Greer, proprietor of mill.

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OSAGE COUNTY.

Organized January 29, 1841. Named for the Osage River, the principal stream emptying into the Missouri on the borders of this county. The word is from "Wasashi" (French—onasage) the name of the Osage Indians. The meaning of the word is uncertain but supposed translation—"The Strong."

Linn, county seat of Osage county, named for Senator Lewis F. Linn. Platted in 1843 on land donated by J. W. Robinson.

Bonnots Mill, so named from Benoit, of Bonnot, who built a mill here.

Folk, named for Hon. Joseph Folk, Governor of Missouri.

Isbell, named for Z. Isbell, a member of the legislature in 1852.

Koenig, named in honor of Genry G. King, by using the German form of his name. He is postmaster and merchant.

OZARK COUNTY.

Organized January 29, 1841. The "aus arcs" were said to refer to the bends in the White River, and applied to the Ozark mountains, through which the river pursues a wandering course; in other words, "the mountains at the bends of the river." Ozark—French, Aux Arcs, anglicized. Named for the mountains.

Gainsville, county seat of Ozark county, named for the town in Georgia.

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PEMISCOT COUNTY.

Organized February 18, 1861. Named from its principal bayou. An Indian word meaning "liquid mud." In February, 1861, Col. John H. Walker, and James Eastwood, of Little Prairie; Col. John Woodard, of Point Pleasant, and James A. McFarland, marked the boundary lines of the new county.

Caruthersville, county seat of Pemiscot county, named in honor of Hon. Samuel Caruthers of Madison county.

Holland, so named because built on submerged land, that is now reclaimed.

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PERRY COUNTY.

Organized November 16, 1820. Named for Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the battle on Lake Erie, fought September 10, 1813. Died on the Orinoco River in South America in 1819.

Perryville, county seat of Perry county, named for county and selected by a commission on land of Bernard Layton.

Altenburg, named for the capital of Dutchy of Saxe-Altenburg, Germany.

Belgique, the French word for Belgian.

Brewer, named for R. M. Brewer, a capitalist.

Boise Broule, (burnt woods) bottoms lie chiefly in Perry county. The tract is about eighteen miles long and from four to six miles wide. (*Long's Ex.*)

Farrar, named for R. P. Farrar, merchant who established the place.

Lithium, laid out in 1882 for C. F. Laurence and named for the lightest metal known.

Schalls, named for Moritz Schall, a pioneer.

Wittenberg, settled by a German colony in 1838 and named for the home town in the fatherland.

Yount, named in honor of Henry Yount, postmaster and merchant.

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PETTIS COUNTY.

Organized January 26, 1833. "To be known and called Pettis county." So called in honor of Spencer Pettis, member of Congress from St. Louis from 1829 to 1831, who was killed in a duel by Major Thomas Biddle, August 27, 1831, aged 29 years.

Sedalia, county seat of Pettis county, platted in 1859 by Gen. George R. Smith. First named by him Sedville for his daughter Sarah, familiarly called "Sed," but the name was afterward changed to the more euphonious one of Sedalia.

From the Youth's Companion, Jan. 4, 1917.

How Sedalia Was Named.

A reader of The Companion who was interested in our account of the way the town of Rolla, Missouri, got its name, has asked us if we can tell the origin of that other attractive name, Sedalia. It happens that we can; and our readers will agree that the circumstances surrounding the naming of Sedalia were no less curious than those out of which grew the name of Rolla.

The city of Sedalia was both founded and named by Gen. George R. Smith, who was a distinguished citizen of Missouri during the years of the Civil War and the periods immediately before and after that struggle. He was a Virginian by birth and a Kentuckian by upbringing; as a young man he came to Missouri and settled at Georgetown, which is three miles north of the present city of Sedalia. He was prominent both in politics and business, and was instrumental in the building of the Missouri Pacific Railway from St. Louis to Kansas City during the fifties of the last century.

He could not induce his fellow townsmen to make the necessary effort to have the railway pass through Georgetown, and

foreseeing that that would condemn the village to decay, he bought a large tract of land beside the railway tracks and laid out a town site there, from which, in course of time, has grown the flourishing city of Sedalia.

When it came to furnishing a name for the new settlement, Gen. Smith determined to christen it Sedville in honor of his younger daughter Sarah, whose pet name in the family circle was "Sed." One of his friends, Mr. Josiah Dent of St. Louis, suggested that "ville" was a commonplace termination, and that Sedalia would be a more beautiful and unusual name. Gen. Smith approved of the suggestion, and Sedalia came officially into being when he and his family, the first inhabitants of the new town, moved thither in 1859.

Dresden, platted in 1870 by William Agee and Thomas Lester and named for the capital of Saxony, Germany. Dresden means "a fortress."

Georgetown, platted in 1837 by Gen. David Thompson, who named it for his home town in Kentucky. It was the county seat until removal to Sedalia.

Greenridge, platted in 1870 by Albert Parker, of Sedalia and first called Parkersburg, but the name was changed to the name of the postoffice nearby.

Houstonia, named for Gen. Thomas F. Houston, who lived in the vicinity.

Hughesville, named for Samuel Hughes, a pioneer.

Smithton, platted in 1859 by William E. Combs, and named in honor of Gen. George R. Smith, one of the most active workers in raising funds to locate on what was called the "inland route" to distinguish it from the "river route" on the Missouri Pacific.

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PHELPS COUNTY.

Organized November 13, 1857. Named for John F. Phelps, of Springfield, Missouri, member of Congress and Governor of the State. Elected November, 1876.

Rolla, county seat of Phelps county. A corruption of Raleigh, being named from the city in North Carolina. Founded in 1860.

From the Youth's Companion, Sept. 7, 1916.

How Rolla Got Its Name.

"You have given quaint and beautiful names to some of the cities of your state," remarked a visitor in Missouri. "I have often wondered where you obtained them. There is 'Sedalia,' for instance. And there is 'Rolla.' Every student of history knows of Rollo, but whence came this more beautiful word? Has 'Rolla' any connection at all with 'Rollo'?"

"Not even the remotest," was the response of a professor in one of the state educational institutions, for to him the question was addressed.

"How, then, did the name originate? Can you tell?"

"Yes," answered the professor, with a smile. "The origin of the word in its present form is a part of the folklore of the place. The community was made up at first very largely of immigrants from North Carolina, who were not much given to the study of spelling, but who cherished a pride in their native state, and determined to give the name of its proud old capital to their new city in the West. The capital of the Old North State was named for Sir Walter Raleigh of 'the spacious days of great Elizabeth.' The Missouri immigrants, not recalling the correct orthography of the name, spelled it phonetically, as it seemed to them; for they supposed that a final 'a' was equivalent to a final 'y.' They spelled it R-o-l, rawl, l-a, ly. And that was the origin of the word that seems to give you so much pleasure."

Arlington, named for the home of Robert E. Lee.

St. James, named for a large mine owner in the vicinity.

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PIKE COUNTY.

Organized December 14, 1818. Named for Zebulon Montgomery Pike, commander of the Osage river expedition and discoveror of Pike's Peak.

Bowling Green, county seat of Pike county, settled in 1819, and made the county seat in 1824. Laid out on the same plan and named for Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Ashley, named for William H. Ashley, Lieutenant Governor of Missouri from 1820 to 1824.

Clarksville, settled and platted in 1819 by John Miller, afterwards Governor of Missouri. Nicknamed "Appletown" by river men because of the great number of apple barrels

shipped from the place. It was named in honor of William Clark, governor of the Territory at the time.

Curryville, named for Perry A. Curry, who laid out the town in 1867.

Louisiana, founded in 1818 by Samuel K. Caldwell, and named for Louisiana Basye, afterward Mrs. David L. Tombs. Plat filed December 10, 1819.

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PLATTE COUNTY.

Organized December 31, 1828. Named from the river of the same name. From the French "plate" meaning "dull," "shallow," a term singularly applicable to this river.

Platte City, county seat of Platte county, located by Samuel Hadley and Daniel O. Lucas, commissioners. First called "Falls of Platte," from the falls in that stream.

Dearborn, named for Gen. Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War under President Thomas Jefferson.

Parkville, named for George S. Park, its founder, and the location of Parkville College.

Stillings, laid out August 12, 1889, by Vinton Stillings and for him named.

Tracey, laid off in 1872 and named for J. W. Tracey, a railroad superintendent of the Rock Island System.

Waldron, laid off in 1869 by J. M. and W. H. Waldron, for whom it was named.

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POLK COUNTY.

Organized March 13, 1835. John P. Campbell, an early settler in Polk county was a second cousin of James K. Polk and he suggested that it be named Polk. Polk was at this time a member of Congress and was elected President in 1844.

Bolivar, county seat of Polk county, was selected by John M. McDonald, Markham Fristoe and John W. Hancock. Named for a town in Tennessee the home of a portion of the Polk family. The Tennessee town was named for Simon Bolivar, who, after a struggle of fourteen years, from 1811 to 1825, freed Peru from the Spanish yoke.

Humansville, named for James Human, a pioneer who settled at the big spring at this place in 1834.

Morrisville, founded by Morris Mitchell in 1870 and for him named.

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PULASKI COUNTY.

Organized January 19, 1832. Named for Count Pulaski, a Polish general of the Revolutionary war, who fell at siege of Savannah, 1779.

Waynesville, county seat of Pulaski county, platted in 1834 and named for General Anthony Wayne.

Decker, a family name.

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PUTNAM COUNTY.

Organized February 28, 1845. Named for General Israel Putnam, distinguished in the Revolutionary war.

Unionville, county seat of Putnam county. Selected by Robert Bronaugh, of Ralls; Harrison Munday, of Lewis, and John H. Rumjue, of Scotland, "to have due regard to the convenience of water and timber." First called Harmony, but name changed to Unionville by act of legislature February 5, 1855.

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RALLS COUNTY.

Organized November 16, 1820. Named for Daniel Ralls, a member of the legislature from Pike county, who died in 1820 while the legislature was in session, and whose vote, when he was carried from the sick chamber to the legislative hall, elected Senator Benton.

New London, county seat of Ralls county, platted in 1819 and selected by Dabney Jones, James Garnett, Richard Jones, Stephen Glasscock and Francis Grant.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Organized January 22, 1829. Named for John Randolph, of Roanoke, Va. Died May 24, 1833.

Huntsville, county seat of Randolph county, laid out in 1830 and named for Daniel Hunt, who was the pioneer settler.

Moberly, named for Col. William E. Moberly, of Brunswick. Col. Moberly was the first President of the Chariton and Randolph Railroad Company, now a part of the Wabash System.

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RAY COUNTY.

(Contributed by W. Earle Dye, of Richmond, Mo.)

Organized November 16, 1820. Named for John Ray, a member of the constitutional convention of 1820 from Howard county, who died in 1820 while the legislature was in session.

Richmond, county seat of Ray county. In April, 1827, a commission was created, composed of John Stepp, Markham Treston and William Owens, of Lafayette county; and Andrew Robertson and Eppe Tillory, of Clay county. They were directed to meet at the residence of John Wooland, of Ray county, on May 5, 1827. This commission located the seat on the "Wooland place" in the southwest quarter of fractional section thirty, township fifty-two, range twenty-seven; and on the same day, in behalf of the county, received a deed for the land from John Wooland, Isaac Thornton, William B. Martin and William Thornton. The deed was acknowledged May 30th, approved by the Judge of the Circuit Court July 20th, and so certified to the county court; filed for record October 2, and recorded October 8, 1827. The land was surveyed and laid off into town lots by Thomas N. Aubrey and the plat filed October 22, 1827. It was named Richmond by the county court for the capital city of Virginia.

Camden, laid out by Edward M. and Elizabeth R. Samuel, and Amos and Judith C. Rees. Embraces the extinct town of Bluffton.

Elmira, laid off August 17, 1887, by the Milwaukee Land Company.

Hardin, laid off in 1868. Founded by William P. and Julia Shaw; James and Elvira Hughes; M. M. and Sarah Spurlock; Thomas and Lucindia McGinnis; Thomas J. and Sarah E. Porter; and S. R. Crispin. Named in honor of Charles H. Hardin, later Governor of Missouri.

Henrietta, or Lexington Junction, was laid off December 16, 1868 by Henrietta Watkins. Surveyed by F. Oliphant. Named in honor of founder.

Hull's Point, named in honor of ———— Hull.

Knoxville, named from township in which located. First house built by J. H. Hatfield in 1834. It was first called "Buncombe" by the settlers. Surveyed September 29, 1838.

Lakeview, name derived from view of watery lowlands.

Lawson, laid off June, 1870, by the St. Joseph Land Company, and named in honor of L. M. Lawson, of the New York Banking House of Donnell, Lawson & Company.

Millville, laid out in 1837 by Robert Mitchell and John (Buck) McGaugh, upon land first entered by Leighton Ewell, who sold it to Mitchell. The same year Mitchell built a grist mill upon one of the town lots and from this mill the town received its name. For many years the town bore the nickname "Buck Snort" from its founder "Buck" McGaugh.

Mineral City, laid out January, 1912, by Stephen M. and Louisa Mullin and Peter J. Carolus. Surveyed by W. A. Mullin. So called because of the presence of oil, coal and mineral springs.

Morton, a family name. First house built by W. P. Shaw, in 183–.

New Garden, named by early emigrants through Missouri. At nightfall the caravan camped on the site of New Garden and one of the children wandered away and became lost. It was later found dead from hunger and exhaustion near a bed of flowers where it was buried. A church was founded near the grave and was called New Garden, or the church of the lost child.

Orrick, laid out by North Missouri Railroad Company (now the Wabash) in March, 1869, and named in honor of W. W. Orrick, of St. Charles, Missouri.

Rayville, laid out in May, 1871, by James Crowley. First known as Hallard or Haller station. Later named from county in which located.

Taitsville, was first settled by Alfred Williams in 1833. Laid out January 26, 1871 by John and James Tait for whom it was named.

Tinney Grove, was founded in 1838 by Nathan Tinney, who settled on the townsite. It was surveyed March 23, 1830 by Orville Geary.

Vibbard, laid out by the St. Joseph Land Company, September 13, 1870.

TOWNSHIPS.

Camden township, established July 5, 1841. Named from most important town.

Crooked river township, named from river bearing same name which flows through it. Set aside in 1823.

Fishing River township, named from Fishing River. Originally set aside in 1821.

Grape Grove township was established July 2, 1838. Named because of numerous groves of wild grapes.

Knoxville township, established in 1841. Named from largest town.

Orrick township, established August 3, 1886. Named from its largest town.

Polk township, established August, 1845. Named in honor of James Knox Polk, then President of the United States.

Richmond township, established 1829. Named for its principal city.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Crooked River, or Big Creek, so called because of meandering disposition and because it is the largest tributary to the Missouri river in the county.

Fishing River, named from township in which it rises.

Little Creek, a tributary to Little River.

Willow Creek, derives its name from its willow covered banks.

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REYNOLDS COUNTY.

Organized February 25, 1845. Named for Governor Thomas Reynolds of Howard county, who committed suicide while in office, February 9, 1844.

Centerville, county seat of Reynolds county selected by Ayers Hudspeth, of Washington; John Miller, of Madison; and Moses Carty, of St. Francois. So named because of its central location in the county.

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RIPLEY COUNTY.

Organized January 5, 1833. Named for General Eleazor W. Ripley, of the war of 1812, conspicuous for gallantry in defense of Fort Erie on August 15, 1814, and member of Congress from Louisiana 1835-1839. Died March 2, 1839.

Doniphan, county seat of Ripley county, named for Alexander W. Doniphan, the distinguished Missouri hero of the Mexican War. County seat located by a vote of the people, the three persons having the highest number of votes to locate the permanent seat of justice.

HISTORICAL ARTICLES IN MISSOURI NEWSPAPERS.

November and December, 1916; January and February, 1917.

Adair County. Brashear *News*
Dec. 8. Some early Adair county history.
———— Kirksville *Journal*
Nov. 30. How state taxes were handled in Adair County 50 years ago.
Dec. 28. History of Troy Mills school district, Adair county.

Andrew County. Savannah *Democrat*
Jan. 19. Sketch of the life of James Breckenridge, Andrew county pioneer.
Feb. 9. Some early Andrew county history recalled by old tax receipts issued in 1838.
———— ———— *Reporter*
Feb. 2. Some Savannah newspaper history.

Atchison County. Fairfax *Forum*
Nov. 17. History of Fairfax Methodist church.
Dec. 1. Early life in Atchison county, by Mrs. W. R. Erwin.
Feb. 9. Sketch of the life of Joseph O'Neal, Union soldier in Civil War who received a gold medal for an act of conspicuous bravery.
———— Rock Port, *Atchison County Journal*
Feb. 22. Picture of Rock Port as it appeared in the seventies.
———— ———— *Atchison County Mail*
Nov. 24. History of Rock Creek Christian church, 1844, first Christian church organized in Atchison county.
Jan. 5. Historical sketch of Union City and the Union City M. E. church.
Feb. 9. Looking backward in Atchison county.
———— Tarkio, *Avalanche*
Dec. 22. Sketch of the life of Robert Lynn, Atchison county pioneer and founder of Tarkio Nurseries.

Audrain County. Mexico, *Intelligencer* (Weekly)
Jan. 4. Some information regarding the "lost graves" of Daniel and Rebecca Boone, from a letter of David Gardyne, of Marthasville, Mo.
A search for buried treasure recalls famous Major Cave tragedy near Columbia in 1864.
Feb. 1. Sketch of the life of J. F. Llewellyn, pioneer Mexico business man and a lineal descendant of Llewellyn Gryffydd, last prince of Wales.
Feb. 8. Tribute to J. F. Llewellyn, by James Newton Baskett.
———— ———— *Ledger* (Weekly)
Nov. 30. Minneola Springs—Central Missouri's historic spot.
Jan. 25. Sketch of the life of R. R. Arnold, Audrain county banker. See also Feb. 1.

———— ———— *Message*

Nov. 16. Historical sketch of Minneola Springs, by L. Ray Ferris.

Feb. 15. Sketch of the life of W. H. Beal, Audrain county pioneer, and some early day experiences in Missouri.

———— Vandalia, *Leader*

Nov. 3. Muster roll of militia of Indian Creek township, Pike county, in 1844.

Dec. 22. Pioneer life in Audrain county as recalled by J. K. Moore.

Barry County. Cassville, *Democrat*

Dec. 2. When a Missouri Legislature met in Cassville, Oct. 31, 1861.

———— Monett, *Times*

Jan. 12. Sketch of the life of D. A. Peters, founder of Monett *Times*. See also Jan. 19 and Feb. 9.

Barton County. Lamar, *Democrat*

Dec. 7. Sketch of the life of Aaron D. States, Dade county historian, former minister and newspaper man.

Jan. 11. Sketch of the life of James Gregory, western pioneer and Barton county stockman.

Bates County. Butler, *Bates County Democrat*

Jan. 11. Revival of old town of Foster with some Bates county history in the eighties.

Jan. 18. First wedding in Foster.

Jan. 25. How Butler's streets were named.

Feb. 8. The oil excitement in Bates county in 1883.

———— ———— *Bates County Record*

Jan. 12. Some history of Missouri State Bank and Walton Trust Company at Butler.

———— ———— *Republican-Press*

Jan. 12. Recollections of forty years as a banker, by William E. Walton.

Feb. 2. Sketch of the life of Phineas H. Holcomb, Civil War veteran and former Bates county official.

———— ———— *Bates County Times*

Dec. 28. Sketch of the life of Dr. J. Everingham, army surgeon during Civil War.

Boone County. Centralia, *Courier*

Jan. 12. Sketch of the life of Captain W. F. Roberts, Confederate veteran and Missouri legislator.

———— ———— *Fireside Guard*

Feb. 16. Some historical facts relating to old Petersburg—lost village of Boone county.

Feb. 23. More about Petersburg.

Recollections of Boone county in former years, by Anna M. Conger.

———— Columbia, *Herald-Statesman*

Feb. 8. Some recollections by L. M. Switzler, oldest member of Boone county bar, and graduate in first law class at the University.

———— ———— *Daily Missourian*

Nov. 8. D. V. Vandiver home near Columbia which dates back to days before the war.

Nov. 27. Important dates in Missouri history, 1816 to 1826. See also later issues.

Dec. 17. The old Gordon homestead, one of landmarks of pioneer days in Boone county, which will pass its centennial anniversary in 1917.
Jan. 8. Some history of Red Top church, Boone county, as recalled by death of W. F. Roberts, pioneer.
Jan. 21. When Columbia citizens were liable to imprisonment for debt.
Jan. 22. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Susan A. Moss, Missouri pioneer and member of a noted family in early Missouri history.
Jan. 22. Two historic letters from former Missouri governors—Claiborne F. Jackson and Elliott W. Major.
Feb. 18. Some Civil War experiences of James M. Jacks, Union veteran who has written a history of guerrilla warfare in Missouri.

——— ——— *Daily Times*

Feb. 17. Old Marion college, near Palmyra, one of the unsuccessful projects of William Muldrow, Missouri promoter of the early thirties, by F. A. Sampson.

——— ——— *Tribune*

Feb. 28. Famous Boone county will, written 1844, with some historical facts concerning its author, Ira P. Nash, and the old town of Nashville.

Buchanan County. St. Joseph, *Gazette*
Jan. 4. Sketch of the life of C. C. Ferrell, St. Joseph attorney and former county official.
Jan. 29. Search for grave of bandit recalls story of the battle at Guilford, Mo., thirty-five years ago.

——— ——— *News-Press*

Jan. 11. Some history of Hugh de Payens Commandery No. 4, Knights Templars, during its fifty years of existence.
Jan. 18. How Sedalia was named.
Jan. 23. Sketch of the life of Capt. F. M. Posegate, Union veteran, former St. Joseph newspaper man and candidate for Congress in 1889.
Feb. 8. Legends and stories of human interest relating to the life of Daniel Boone, related by descendant of famous Missouri frontiersman.

——— ——— *Observer*

Nov. 18. Sketch of the life of Alvah P. Clayton, former mayor of St. Joseph.
Dec. 30. Shawhan Distillery plant—a survival of the days of the "Pony Express." From Weston Chronicle.
Jan. 13. Col. William F. Cody and early days in the Platte country. Recollections of his five years' residence in Missouri and the beginnings of the "Pony Express."

Butler County. Poplar Bluff, *Citizen-Democrat*
Nov. 30. Daniel Boone and Kit Carson, Missouri's two most famous frontiersmen. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Callaway County. Fulton, *Gazette*
Nov. 30. Some recollections of Odd Fellowship in Callaway county fifty years ago.
Dec. 14. Callaway county's first grand jury, 1821.
Feb. 1. How Rev. Benjamin Y. George pictured the charm of Boone and Callaway counties in verse. Recollections of a journey from Columbia to Fulton in 1869.

Feb. 8. Some McCredie history.
Origin of the name, "Kingdom of Callaway."
Feb. 22. Some history of the Fulton postoffice.

——— ——— *Missouri Telegraph*

Jan. 5. Some customs of slavery days in Fulton.
Feb. 2. Newspaper experiences in Fulton before the war; some recollections of early days in the office of the *Telegraph*, by Wallace Williams.
Feb. 23. Early Missouri history recalled by old deed of Pierre Chouteau to real estate in Callaway county.

——— Mokane, *Missourian*

Nov. 17. Historical sketch of Jefferson City Masonic lodge, organized 1840.

Camden County. Linn Creek, *Reveille*
Nov. 24. Sketch of the life of William F. Simpson, Civil War veteran and Camden county official.

Cape Girardeau County. Cape Girardeau, *Republican*
Jan. 26. Railroading in South Missouri fifty years ago. Some experiences of John Gordon, engineer who ran first train on Belmont branch of Iron Mountain R. R.
Feb. 16. Sketch of the life of Phil A. Hafner, editor and founder of the Scott County *Kicker*, Benton Socialist newspaper.

——— Jackson *Cash-Book*

Jan. 18. In the days of the Ku Klux Klan—an incident connected with the founding of the Cash-Book in 1871.

Carroll County. Carrollton, *Democrat*
Nov. 17. Fifty years of history of the banking house of Wilcoxon & Company.

——— ——— *Republican-Record*

Nov. 9. How Carroll county got its name.
Dec. 7. List of Carroll county legislators since 1834.
Feb. 22. Some recollections of the Twenty-third Missouri regiment in 1861.

Carter County. Van Buren, *Current Local*
Dec. 7. Sketch of the life of Col. W. H. Righter, Ripley county pioneer and former member of the Missouri Legislature.

Cass County. Belton, *Herald*
Dec. 21. Sketch of the life of Brady Harris, Missouri lawyer, minister and former editor of Belton *Herald*.

——— Drexel, *Star*

Nov. 30. Sketch of the life of J. S. Davis, plainsman and Confederate veteran.

——— Harrisonville, *Cass County Democrat*
Nov. 2. Early day travel in Missouri. An incident of the Harrisonville fair in the sixties, by Ed. W. Deane.
Nov. 9. Early school days in Cass county.
Nov. 16. When the Rev. "Dad" Heiter dodged a flash of lightning—an incident of the early days.
Nov. 23. Biographical sketch of Frank H. Brooks, a New York writer who began in a Harrisonville newspaper office.
Judge James Dolan, an early day type of Virginia gentleman.
Nov. 30. "Lud" Peyton, the Confederate senator, and the "High Blue" revivalists.

Dec. 7. The old songs of Harrisonville.
Dec. 14. Harrisonville as it was in the sixties.
Dec. 21. The law student who was deputy town marshal.
Dec. 28. Some experiences of a reporter in Harrisonville. See also issue of Jan. 4.
Jan. 11. Harrisonville's first brass band.
Jan. 18. A Congressional campaign of the late sixties.
Jan. 25. Harrisonville in the days of the old Pleasant Hill stage.
Feb. 1. The naming of East Lynne, a Cass county village.
Feb. 8. When the Rev. C. C. Woods, now editor of the *St. Louis Christian Advocate*, organized the first church choir in Harrisonville.
Feb. 15. Harrisonville in the seventies.
Feb. 22. Early rivalries of Harrisonville and Pleasant Hill.

———— Harrisonville *Cass County Leader*.
Feb. 15. Sketch of the life of J. W. Britt, Confederate veteran and former Cass county official.

———— Pleasant Hill, *Times*
Dec. 15. An incident in life of Jesse James.
Jan. 5. Fifty years as a business man in Pleasant Hill.
Jan. 12. Names of Cass county soldiers killed while in Confederate service during the Civil War.
Jan. 26. Recollections of Pleasant Hill forty years ago, by Buford Hunt.
The Gunn City tragedy. Recollections of stirring events in Cass county which followed the issue of Tebo and Neosho railroad bonds in 1870.

Chariton County. Salisbury, *Press-Spectator*
Nov. 17. Account of seventieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Jordon Bentley.

Clark County. Kahoka, *Clark County Courier*
Jan. 19. Early postoffices in Clark county, by Jasper Blines.

———— ———— *Gazette-Herald*
Dec. 15. Alexandria and Clark county in 1861, from "The Alexandria Delta" of April 4, 1861.
Jan. 5. Some Clark county newspaper history, recalled by John Gilhousen.
Jan. 12. Some early history of Clark county, by John Gilhousen.
Jan. 19. Some early history of Kahoka, recalled by John Gilhousen. See later issues.
Feb. 2. Incidents of Clark county in the sixties, recalled by J. A. Jenkins.
Some forgotten Missouri towns by John Gilhousen. See also issues of Feb. 9, 16, and 23.
Feb. 16. Old Churchville and elsewhere—some early day history of Clark county, by Jasper Blines.
Feb. 23. Supplementary Clark county history, by J. A. Jenkins.

Clay County. Excelsior Springs, *Standard*
Nov. 2. A journey to the old home of Jesse James.
Dec. 4. A little journey to the world's greatest mule market at Lathrop, Missouri.
Jan. 18. The Cameron school—an Excelsior Springs landmark.
Feb. 5. Recollections of one of Excelsior Springs' early day business houses.

———— Liberty, *Advance*
Jan. 19. History of Liberty Commercial Bank upon the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary.
———— ———— *Tribune*
Jan. 19. A relic of the hemp days in Northwest Missouri.

Cole County. Jefferson City, *Post*
Dec. 23. Christmas day in war times.
Recollections of Jefferson City in 1804.
Dec. 26. Sketch of the life of George B. Miller, Civil War veteran and former city official.

Cooper County. Boonville, *Advertiser*
Jan. 26. Official roster of Company H., 52d regiment, organized in Boonville in 1862 for service in the Federal army.
———— Boonville, *Central Missouri Republican*
Nov. 2. Sketch of the life of Marshall Rust, government contractor, county official and former Missouri legislator.
Nov. 16. Some history of the Billingsville Evangelical church.
Sketch of the life of Captain Elliott Griffith, Cooper county pioneer and Civil War veteran.
Jan. 11. Joseph Rutherford, former Boonville lawyer, who succeeded Pastor Russell as head of Watch Tower and Bible Tract Society of New York City.
Feb. 1. Sketch of the life of Patrick Darby, Union veteran of the Civil War.
Feb. 8. A tribute to Patrick Darby, with a narration of some of his war experiences.
———— Bunceton, *Eagle*
Nov. 17. Sketch of the life of John King, founder of Lone Elm community, Cooper county.

Crawford County. Steelville, *Crawford Mirror*
Nov. 30. Official roster of Company C., organized at Steelville Sept. 12, 1861 for service in Federal army.
Dec. 21. Sketch of the life of Captain W. H. Davis, Civil War veteran.

Dade County. Greenfield, *Dade County Advocate*
Jan. 4. Sketch of the life of Judge John D. Parkinson, Greenfield lawyer and former circuit judge.
Feb. 8. Sketch of the life of Henry Stone, founder of Greenfield *Democrat.*
———— ———— *Vedette*
Nov. 16. Historical sketch and official roster of Company M, 8th Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, organized at Greenfield, Sept. 15, 1862.
Dec. 14. Biographical sketch of Prof. W. R. Bennington, one of the early day teachers in Dade county schools.
Jan. 11. Early day political fight in the twenty-sixth judicial circuit recalled by the death of Judge J. D. Parkinson.
Jan. 18. Sketch of the life of Captain T. F. Renfro, Confederate veteran.

Dallas County. Buffalo, *Reflex*
Feb. 22. Some recollections of Company I, 16th Missouri cavalry, a Dallas county company, and some of the men composing it.

Daviess County. Gallatin, *Democrat*
Jan. 11. Some history of Gallatin lodges.

DeKalb County. Maysville, *Pilot*
Feb. 14. Sketch of the life of Frank Costello, former state senator from the Third district. See also issue of Feb. 21.
———— Stewartsville, *Record*
Feb. 8. When Stewartsville was a factory town.
———— Union Star, *Herald*
Nov. 23. Sketch of the life of John Robinson, Civil War veteran.

Dent County. Salem, *Monitor*
Feb. 1. Sketch of the life of Major Silas Headrick, Dent county pioneer, Civil War veteran and former county official.

Dunklin County. Kennett, *Dunklin Democrat*
Feb. 23. Kennett's first newspaper.

Franklin County. Pacific, *Transcript*
Feb. 23. When Pacific had a military camp. Recollections of Camp Herron and Civil War operations in Franklin county, by Herman G. Kiel.
———— Sullivan, *News*
Jan. 11. Military reports from Sullivan in 1864.
———— Washington, *Citizen*
Jan. 12. Washington banking before 1860, by Herman G. Kiel.

Gentry County. Albany, *Capital*
Dec. 14. Sketch of the life of S. B. Bentley, Gentry county pioneer.
Dec. 21. Sketch of the life of J. E. McGuire, Gentry county pioneer and official.
———— ———— *Ledger*
Nov. 30. A resume of Missouri history, from address of Walter B. Stevens before the Missouri Centennial Committee in Kansas City.
———— King City, *Democrat*
Dec. 22. Recollections of the early days of the King City *Democrat*. See later issues.

Greene County. Springfield, *Leader*
Nov. 13. Stories and Indian legends of the Ozarks.
Nov. 26. Some Greene county marriage records since the first license was issued in 1833.
Recollections of Southwest Missouri in the thirties.
Nov. 28. Some famous criminal cases in Greene county.
Jan. 11. When Col. William F. Cody was stationed at Springfield as a scout during the Civil War.
Feb. 15. Greene county's part in the history of Daniel Boone.
Feb. 25. Last hunting trip of Daniel Boone—some incidents of last days of famous frontiersman spent at home of his son Nathan Boone, related by his granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Hosman.
———— ———— *Republican*
Nov. 10. Political feeling in Springfield during the Hayes-Tilden contest in 1876.
Nov. 19. How the county's taxes were collected in the early days—a bit of pioneer history.
Nov. 26. The story of ante-bellum days in Greene county as revealed by county records.

Dec. 6. Some incidents in the life of Judge John M. Cowan, pioneer who was born during the administration of President Monroe.
Dec. 10. When first city government was formed in Springfield in 1846.

Grundy County. Spickard, *Grundy County Gazette*
Dec. 7. Sketch of the life of John Moore, Grundy county pioneer and veteran of Mexican and Civil Wars.
——— Trenton, *Republican-Tribune*
Feb. 22. Sketch of the life of Judge Abraham H. Burkeholer, Trenton lawyer and former state senator.

Harrison County. Bethany, *Clipper*
Jan. 25. Sketch of the life of Joseph F. Bryant, pioneer Harrison county lawyer and former county official.
——— Cainsville, *News*
Dec. 7. Marketing hogs in Northern Missouri fifty years ago.

Henry County. Calhoun, *Clarion*
Dec. 28. An incident of the Civil War in Southern Missouri as recalled by Dr. M. T. Chastain.

Hickory County. Hermitage, *Index*
Dec. 7. Hickory county fifty years ago, by J. T. Williams.

Holt County. Oregon, *Holt County Sentinel*
Nov. 3. Sketch of the lives of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gaskill, upon the occasion of their fiftieth wedding anniversary.
Nov. 10. Golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Rostock.
Dec. 1. Some history of the Oregon postoffice, since 1839.
Some Holt county history recalled.

Howard County. Fayette, *Advertiser*
Feb. 7. Some history of the old town of Roanoke.
——— Glasgow, *Missourian*
Nov. 2. Golden jubilee of St. Mary's church, Glasgow, with historical sketch and pictures of former pastors.
Jan. 4. Golden jubilee edition, containing an excellent historical account of Howard county, Glasgow and its schools, business houses and churches.
Feb. 1. Sketch of the life of John H. Turner, son of one of the founders of Glasgow.

Howell County. West Plains, *Howell County Gazette*
Dec. 21. Tribute to Judge W. N. Evans upon his retirement after twenty-six years as circuit judge.
Dec. 28. Early history in the Ozarks by R. G. Smith.
——— ——— *Journal*
Nov. 9. Sketch of the life of Judge B. F. Olden, former Howell county attorney and one of the founders of the West Plains *Journal*

Jackson County. Independence, *Jackson Examiner*
Nov. 17. Sketch of the life of James M. Adams, Civil War veteran and former Missouri legislator.
Nov. 24. Some history of Boone and Hazel Dell schools, Jackson county
Dec. 8. Sketch of the life of Prof. George S. Bryant, former president of Christian College, Columbia; and Woodland college, Independence.

How a negro slave saved the property of his master from the Federals in the days of the famous Order No. 11.

Dec. 22. Some history of Oakland and Lee's Summit churches, Jackson county.

——————— Kansas City, *Journal*

Jan. 1. Sketch of the life of Judge J. D. Parkinson, former circuit judge of the Twenty-fifth Missouri circuit.

——————— ——————— *Post*

Dec. 18. Tyler Parker, Montgomery City printer, who set type with Mark Twain as a boy in Hannibal.

——————— ——————— *Star*

Nov. 5. Clay county's silent wheels—recollections of the days of the Watkins Woolen mills.

Nov. 13. Pioneer experiences of Mr. and Mrs. Jordan Bentley, Chariton county pioneers, as recalled upon their 70th wedding anniversary.

Nov. 15. The romance of a bonnet—historical picture woven about the "bonnet show" at Big Shoal Creek Church in Clay county in the early days of Missouri.

Nov. 17. The experiences of Charles K. Smith, rich Saline county boy who invested a fortune in Sweet Springs enterprises.

Dec. 14. Sketch of the life of Dr. David R. Porter, one of the founders of Kansas City Medical College in 1869.

Dec. 27. Mrs. Myra Lewis Stallard, St. Joseph woman, related by blood marriage to seven presidents of the United States.

Dec. 31. Ghosts of Union Avenue, a one time busy section of Kansas City.

Feb. 11. Lieut. Colonel J. F. Edwards, the only man who dared to "cuss" Senator Vest.

Feb. 18. Discovery of skeletons of Confederate spies recalls a tragedy of the Civil War in Kansas City.

How Rose O'Neill made good. Some incidents in career of Missouri artist.

Feb. 19. When Mark Twain hid in a pig-pen—an incident of famous humorist related by Col. George Harvey.

——————— ——————— *Times*

Dec. 30. Sketch of the life of Joseph P. Fontron, Kansas City attorney and former candidate for governor.

Jan. 31. The old Hannibal bridge, built across the Missouri river at Kansas City in 1869.

Feb. 17. How a shower of rain saved the Doniphan Expedition in 1847.

——————— Oak Grove, *Banner*

Feb. 9. Sketch of the life of James R. Hudson, one of oldest native born citizens of Jackson county.

Jasper County. Carthage, *Press*

Nov. 9. Early days in Carthage, by M. G. McGregor.

Nov. 23. Sketch of the life of Capt. T. B. Tuttle, pioneer Carthage business man and Civil War veteran.

Dec. 7. Recollections of Gen. J. S. Rains, a war time senator in the Missouri Legislature, by M. G. McGregor.

Feb. 15. Sketch of the life of Capt. T. J. Pryor, Confederate veteran and former deputy United States marshal.

Feb. 22. Some historical facts regarding "Banta," a former Jasper county postoffice.

——————— Joplin, *News-Herald*

Jan. 28. Mining in Jasper county in the early seventies.

Johnson County. Warrensburg, *Standard-Herald*
Nov. 10. When Warrensburg was the western terminus of the Missouri Pacific railroad.
Jan. 26. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Fannie Anderson, Missouri pioneer, with an account of some early historic incidents in Missouri politics.
Feb. 9. School teaching in Missouri in 1836, including a copy of old Cole county teacher's contract.
———— ———— *Star-Journal*
Dec. 22. A forgotten chapter of Johnson county history recalled by death of Mrs. Sarah C. Holden.
Feb. 6. How Higginsville found her asphalt beds.

Knox County. Edina, *Sentinel*
Nov. 2. Millport and Colony sketches with some cemetery inscriptions, by Jasper Blines.
Nov. 30. Sketch of the life of W. C. Hollister pioneer Knox county lawyer, and former county official.

Lafayette County. Higginsville, *Jeffersonian*
Jan. 23. Recollections of the days when Indians lived in Lafayette county, by Mrs. Lucinda F. Page.
———— Lexington, *Intelligencer*
Dec. 29. Sketch of the life of Alexander Graves, Missouri Confederate veteran and former congressman. See also issue of Feb. 16.
———— Odessa, *Democrat*
Dec. 22. The "border ruffians." Recollections of the adventures of the early pioneers in Western Missouri, by A. E. Adair.
Jan. 26. When the Kansas "Red Legs" looted Wellington—an incident of War times in Lafayette county. From the Wellington *News*.
Feb. 23. Aubrey's famous ride—an incident of the days of overland freighting over the Santa Fe Trail, by A. E. Adair.
———— Wellington, *News*
Feb. 1. "Warder ford," near Wellington, where emigrants and traders camped in the early days of the Santa Fe Trail.

Lawrence County. Peirce City, *Leader*
Nov. 10. Sketch of the life of Harris Woods, Lawrence county pioneer.

Lewis County. La Belle, *Star*
Nov. 24. The strange career of R. E. Hicks, founder of LaBelle *Journal*, now *Lewis County Journal*, at Monticello.
———— Monticello, *Lewis County Journal*
Feb. 16. Sketch of the life of James H. McCutchan, Lewis county pioneer and Confederate veteran.

Lincoln County. Elsberry, *Democrat*
Feb. 16. The passing of the old Hannibal bridge across the Missouri River, the bridge which settled the rivalry between Kansas City and Leavenworth.
———— Silex, *Index*
Jan. 18. Sketch of the life of Pierce Mudd, one of the first business men in Silex.
———— Troy, *Free Press*
Jan. 5. The old waterpower mill at Moscow Mills, one of the historic and romantic spots of Lincoln county, by Jessie Shaw Childers.

Sketch of the life of Charles Martin, Troy lawyer and banker.
Jan. 19. How a mill was moved fifty years ago.

Linn County. Brookfield, *Gazette*
Dec. 23. Some Brookfield business firms in 1867.
Jan. 6. Brookfield in 1868—some of early day business men.
Jan. 13. Some of the pioneers of Brookfield in 1868. See also issue of Jan. 20.
Jan. 27. An early day movement for the formation of a new Missouri county from parts of Linn, Chariton, Sullivan and Adair.
Feb. 10. In the days when Linn county had only two newspapers.
Sketch of the life of Captain Marion Cave, pioneer plainsman, Civil War veteran and former Linn county official.
Feb. 17. Recollections of a Linn county political campaign in 1868.
Feb. 24. Recollections of Brookfield in 1865, by Mrs. Georgia Nance Crandall.
——— Linneus, *Bulletin*
Feb. 15. Sketch of the life of Edward Barton, Confederate veteran and former Linn county representative in the Missouri Legislature. See also Brookfield *Gazette* and Linneus, *Linn County News.*

Livingston County. Chillicothe *Constitution.*
Nov. 9. Sketch of the life of Fountain K. Thompson, former Missouri legislator and Livingston county official.
Feb. 8. Sketch of the life of Luther T. Collier, oldest member of the Kansas City bar, Missouri historian and legislator.

McDonald County. Anderson *News-Review.*
Jan. 5. Sketch of the life of Rev. J. F. Tandy, former representative from McDonald county and state senator from the 18th Missouri district.

Macon County. Atlanta, *Express*
Dec. 22. Historical sketch of Atlanta Masonic lodge, organized Jan. 16 1868.
——— La Plata, *Home Press*
Nov. 30. A Missouri woman's trip across the plains in 1865.
——— ——— *Republican*
Nov. 10. Sketch of the life of J. F. Weaver, founder of the La Plata *Republican.*
——— Macon, *Chronicle-Herald*
Nov. 4. How the Chariton River got its name.
Dec. 11. General Grant and Mark Twain. An incident of the Civil War in Missouri.
——— ——— *Republican*
Nov. 10. Sketch of the life of Capt. Ben F. Stone, Civil War veteran, attorney and former editor and county official.
Dec. 22. The "Daniel Boone" Trail. Some facts regarding the historic road, its founders and its name.
Jan. 26. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Maria L. Boggs, cousin of General Grant, with some of her recollections of Grant during his residence in St. Louis.

Madison County. Fredericktown, *Democrat-News*
Dec. 7. Some history of Fredericktown since the first grant of land in 1799, by Father Rothensteiner.

Marion County. Hannibal, *Courier-Post*
Nov. 17. Sketch of the life of J. W. Mounce, Hannibal business man and former county official.
———— Palmyra, *Spectator*
Dec. 6. Dunlap's Shop, a famous Marion county voting place in the early days.
Jan. 17. Recollections of school days in Palmyra 1854-60, by John W. Ayres. See also issues of Feb. 7 and 21.
Jan. 31. More recollections of Palmyra school days, by William P. Brown.

Mercer County. Princeton, *Post*
Jan. 18. Some experiences of Robert Thogmartin, who came to Mercer county before Princeton was laid out.

Mississippi County. Charleston, *Enterprise-Courier*
Jan. 18. Some history of steel safe, used in old Branch Bank of Charleston, first bank in Southeast Missouri.
Feb. 1. Sketch of the life of Judge L. W. Danforth, former Mississippi county official and Missouri legislator.

Moniteau County. California, *Democrat*
Feb. 8. Some history of Moniteau county courthouse, erected in 1867.
Feb 22. Sketch of the life of Captain W. H. Mengel, pioneer California business man and Union veteran.
———— ———— *Moniteau County Herald*
Nov. 9. Historical sketch of California Christian church.
Dec. 28. Sketch of the life of Samuel C. Enloe, Moniteau county pioneer.
Feb. 22. An incident of the Civil War in Moniteau county, recalled by Capt. H. A. Yarnell.

Monroe County. Monroe City, *News*
Jan. 9. Monroe City in 1878, with sketches of some of the pioneers.
———— ———— *Democrat.*
Dec. 14. Sketch of the life of Dr. Thomas J. Proctor, Confederate veteran and banker.
———— Paris, *Mercury*
Jan. 12. Stories of Old Paris—in front of Al Long's forty years ago.
Jan. 19. Stories of Old Paris—the village Byron.
Jan. 26. Old Dan, the stage driver.
Feb. 23. Old Phil, "the hermit."
———— Paris, *Monroe County Appeal*
Jan. 26. Some history of Stoutsville.

Montgomery County. Jonesburg, *Journal*
Nov. 2. Sketch of the life of A. A. Hess, Union veteran and Jonesburg merchant.
———— Montgomery City, *Standard*
Dec. 22. Impressions of Jack London by Everett Barton of Montgomery City, friend and associate of the novelist.
———— New Florence, *Montgomery County Leader*
Dec. 15. Americus—how the town got its name and some of its early history.
Early business institutions of High Hill.
Origin and early history of Big Spring.
Dec. 22. The historic town of Danville.
———— Wellsville, *Optic-News*
Nov. 24. Some history of the Wellsville lodges.

Morgan County. Versailles, *Morgan County Statesman*
Jan. 4. Sketch of the life of Judge Samuel W. Spears, Morgan county lawyer and former circuit judge.

New Madrid County. Lilbourn, *Herald*
Jan. 26. When Lilbourn contained less than a half dozen houses.
Feb. 2. More recollections of the early days in Lilbourn.
Feb. 9. Early days in Lilbourn, by G. L. Tinsley.
——— Portageville, *Southeast Missourian*
Dec. 15. New Madrid hotel license issued in 1795.

Newton County. Neosho, *Miner and Mechanic*
Feb. 2. The first smelter in Joplin mining district.
——— ——— *Times*
Dec. 7. Sketch of the life of George H. McElroy, editor of Neosho *Daily Democrat.*
Feb. 8. Neosho schools of yesterday and today, by Tyra Barlow Hudson.
Feb. 15. Origin of the term "one gallused Democrats," with recollections of some early Missouri customs.
Feb. 22. Recollections of old school days in Neosho, by Frank J. Price, city editor of New York *Morning Telegraph.*

Nodaway County. Maryville, *Democrat-Forum* (weekly)
Jan. 4. Biographical sketch of Judge W. C. Ellison, upon his retirement after fourteen years as circuit judge.
Jan. 18. Maryville's first high school paper.

Oregon County. Alton, *South Missourian-Democrat*
Dec. 21. Sketch of the life of T. J. Boyd, pioneer business man and early Oregon county settler.

Osage County. Linn, *Osage County Republican*
Nov. 9. Some early Osage county towns and their history, by E. Hopkins.
Nov. 16. Some recollections of men and events in Osage county during the fifties and sixties, by E. Hopkins.
Nov. 23. Osage county citizens of the forties and fifties, by E. Hopkins.
Dec. 21. A brief history of Linn.
Feb. 22. Recollections of Osage county at the opening of the Civil War, by E. Hopkins.
Some historical facts relating to the Civil War in Osage county.
——— ——— *Unterrified Democrat*
Nov. 16. Osage county marriage record, 1884, 1885. See also Nov. 23 and Dec. 7.
Feb. 1. Some history of old Zeveley house, erected in 1844 and oldest brick house in Linn. See also Linn, *Osage County Republican.*

Pemiscot County. Caruthersville, *Democrat*
Jan. 19. Sketch of the life of Luke Cassidy, Pemiscot county pioneer with recollections of early day conditions in Southeast Missouri.
——— Hayti, *Herald*
Nov. 30. Some experiences in Dunklin county forty years ago, by Thomas H. Maudlin.
Dec. 14. Sketch of Hayti schools.
Dec. 21. Early history of Hayti, by C. S. York.

Perry County. Perryville, *Perry County Republican*

Jan. 18. Sketch of the life of John J. Seibel, Civil War veteran, former Perry county newspaper man and Missouri legislator.

Pettis County. Sedalia, *Bazoo Monthly Magazine*

Nov. —. Some Sedalia newspapers. One of a series of excellent articles dealing with the Sedalia press since the establishment of the first paper there in 1863. See earlier and later issues.

Recollections of conditions eighty years ago, written upon the occasion of the editor's eightieth birthday.

Jan. —. Some personal recollections of the Civil War, by J. West Goodwin.

The first school in Sedalia.

The first postoffice in Sedalia.

The first hotel in Sedalia.

The first graveyard in Sedalia.

——— ——— *Capital*

Nov. 24. The first church in Sedalia and some other bits of local history.

Phelps County. St. James, *Journal*

Jan. 26. Sketch of the life of Capt. R. C. Carpenter, Union veteran and president of Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James.

Sketch of the life of J. R. Greenwood, former editor of St. James *Republican*.

Pike County. Bowling Green, *Pike County Post*

Jan. 24. Concerning Pike county's centennial, by I. Walter Basye.

Biographical sketch of Judge W. W. Gatewood, a native of Bowling Green who has become one of the noted criminal lawyers of New Mexico.

Jan. 31. Some Pike county events of 1856, from the files of a Louisiana paper.

——— ——— *Times*

Nov. 30. Historical sketch of Bowling Green Christian church.

Dec. 28. List of 354 votes cast in Cuivre township, Pike county, August, 1850.

Feb. 1. The first mill in Bowling Green, and other personal recollections, by I. Walter Basye.

Feb. 15. History of early Bowling Green mill, by I. Walter Basye.

——— Clarksville, *Banner-Sentinel*

Nov. 22. Sketch of the life of Gen. J. C. Jamison, former Pike county editor and state official and a participant in famous Walker filibustering expedition to Nicaragua.

——— Louisiana, *Press Journal*

Nov. 2. Exercises at graves of two Pike county Revolutionary War soldiers with biographical sketches of James Mackey and David Watson.

Nov. 9. Proceedings of state conference, D. A. R., with address and resolutions.

Nov. 30. Sketch of the life of William F. Hill, Pike county pioneer and county official.

Feb. 1. Some history revealed by old map of Missouri published in 1840.

Feb. 8. Recollections of Mark Twain, by Katherine L. Paxton, a cousin of famous humorist. Reprinted from the Kansas City *Star*.

———— ———— *Times*

Feb. 6. Louisiana forty years ago. First of a series of historical sketches of Louisiana and Pike county.
Feb. 9. When Louisiana was the center of the tobacco industry in Missouri.
Feb. 13. Steamboat days and the beginning of the railroads.
Feb. 16. The stone industry in Pike county.
Feb. 20. Louisiana business houses forty years ago.
Feb. 23. The beginnings of the nursery industry.
Feb. 27. Some Louisiana business changes during forty years.

Platte County. Platte City, *Platte County Argus*

Dec. 21. Sketch of the life of Campbell Wells, Platte City banker.
Dec. 28. Sketch of the life of R. P. C. Wilson, pioneer Platte county lawyer and former Missouri legislator and congressman See also issue of Jan. 25.
Feb. 22. Some Platte county history as revealed by a copy of the Platte City *Atlas*, Sept. 26, 1857.

Polk County. Bolivar, *Free Press*

Jan. 11. Official roster and some history of the Polk County Rangers, organized in 1860 during the Kansas-Missouri trouble, by T. H. B. Dunnegan.
Jan. 18. Sketch of the life of John W. Ross, Confederate veteran, Polk county official and member of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875.
More history of the Polk County Rangers, by William McCracken.
Feb. 8. Polk county and the Polk County Rangers in the days before the war, as recalled by J. F. Snyder.

———— ——*Herald.*

Jan. 18. Some Springfield history, with an account of the early day duel on the public square between "Wild Bill" Hickok and Dave Tutt, a noted Springfield gambler, by Dudley Reid.

Putnam County. Unionville, *Republican*

Nov. 22. First organization of the Republican party in Putnam county, Sept. 1860, with names of Republican voters, by Lafayette Torrey.
Jan. 31. Sketch of the life of Alexander R. Webb, former editor of Unionville *Republican* and United States counsul in Manila before Spanish-American War.

Randolph County. Clark, *Chronicle*

Nov. 2. Sketch of the life of B. S. Head, former member of University faculty, Randolph county official and oldest member of Randolph county bar.

———— Huntsville, *Herald*

Nov. 10. Sketch of the life of Capt. J. W. Stigall, Union veteran and father of rural delivery in the West.
Feb. 2. Sketch of the life of William P. Summers, Confederate veteran.
Feb. 23. Sketch of the life of John N. Stewart, Confederate veteran.

Ray County. Lawson, *Review*

Nov. 2. Lawson in the seventies, by Robert J. Clark. See previous issues.
Dec. 7. War records of Company A., Confederate infantry, organized in Ray county in 1861.

Jan. 18. Some history of the banking house of J. S. Hughes & Co., in Richmond during its sixty years of existence. Reprinted from Richmond *Conservator*.

———— Richmond, *Conservator*

Nov. 16. Sketch of the life of Dr. William C. James, pioneer Lawson physician.

Dec. 7. Some history of Turner Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

———— ———— *Missourian*

Dec. 21. The Doniphan statute—Ray county plans to honor her Mexican War hero.

Early school days in Missouri. First of a series of reminiscences. See later issues.

Jan. 4. Some history of the Richmond secret orders.

Jan. 18. Richmond pioneers of 1840.

A Shawnee Indian's luck, by Jewell Mayes. An incident of Ray county in 1817.

Feb. 8. Sketch of the life of Rev. Henry Stanley, a Missouri minister in the early days, with some incidents of early Missouri history.

Ripley County. Doniphan, *Ripley County Democrat*

Dec. 1. Sketch of the life of W. H. Righter, Ripley county pioneer and former legislator.

———— ———— *Prospect-News*

Feb. 15. Sketch of the life of Thomas Mabrey, Confederate veteran and Ripley county lawyer and legislator.

St. Charles County. St. Charles, *Cosmos-Monitor*

Jan. 10. Sketch of the life of Major General Peter Osterhaus, German military leader who fought with Lyon at Wilson Creek.

———— ———— Wentzville, *Union*

Dec. 8. Historical sketch of St. Charles county, 1765 to 1885.

St. Clair County. Osceola, *St. Clair County Democrat*

Nov. 16. Recollections of early days in St. Clair county, by B. F. Lawler. See also Nov. 30.

Dec. 21. Recollections of old Coon Creek church, B. F. Lawler.

———— ———— *St. Clair County Republican*

Nov. 9. Early day reminiscences, by Rev. W. W. Green. See later issues.

St. Francois County. Farmington, *Times*

Nov. 10. Sketch of the life of Rev. George W. Harlan, who, at the age of ninety-two, is clerk of Potosi presbytery.

Nov. 24. Recollections of Gen. J. C. Jamison, former adjutant-general of Missouri and member of filibustering expedition to Central America, by Theo. D. Fisher.

Feb. 23. Some recollections of the days of Sam Hildebrand, the Jesse James of Southeast Missouri. Reprinted from the Cape Girardeau *Tribune*.

Ste. Genevieve County. Ste. Genevieve, *Herald*

Feb. 3. Sketch of the life of Capt. Charles Douge, Civil War veteran.

St. Louis City. *The Church Progress*

Nov. 16. History of the Catholic church in St. Louis, from the foundation of the city to the advent of first Catholic bishop, 1818. See later issues.

Dec. 14. Retrospective view of first religious establishments in the City of St. Louis, by Hon. Wilson Primm. See later issues.

Jan. 25. Father De Smet among the Indians; the first medical journal west of the Mississippi. First of a series of historical sketches of the Catholic church in the early days of Missouri, by Rev. John Rothensteiner, gathered from files of old Catholic magazine published in St. Louis during the forties. See also issues of Feb. 1, 8, 15, 22.

———— *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*

Nov. 25. Kit Carson as a Missourian recalled by proposal for memorial to famous frontiersman.

Dec. 8. The old Dent homestead, St. Louis, scene of General Grant's courtship and home of Grant family during Civil War.

Jan. 7. St. Louis people and incidents which form the basis for Winston Churchill's historical novel, "The Crisis."

Recollections of sixty years as a Missouri photographer, by Rudolph Goebel.

Jan. 11. Biographical sketch of Dr. Frederick A. Hall, new chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis.

Jan. 27. Sketch of the life of Ben Blewett, Missouri educator and head of St. Louis schools.

Feb. 12. Some famous men who have come from St. Louis.

Feb. 18. Some history of the old Four Courts, famous St. Louis building.

———— *St. Louis Post Dispatch*

Feb. 4. St. Louis theatrical history of the sixties and seventies.

Feb. 18. Some wit and humor of a Missouri county court, by N. T. Gentry.

———— *The Missouri Woman*

Jan. —. Early days in the fur trade, by Stella M. Drumm.

———— *The Queen's Work*

Feb. —. An unpublished letter of Father De Smet, written in St. Louis in 1850.

———— *St. Louis Republic*

Dec. 7. Some incidents in the life of Major Lee Rassieur, Civil War veteran who retires after fifty years at Missouri bar.

Dec. 8. Sketch of the life of S. M. Kennard, Confederate officer in Civil War and vice-president of the St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

Dec. 16. Sketch of the life of William C. Nixon, president of Frisco railroad.

St. Louis County. Clayton, *Argus*

Dec. 15. Sketch of the life of Lee Barton, editor Clayton *Argus*.

Saline County. Marshall, *Saline Citizen*

Feb. 17. Sketch of the life of John G. Miller, Marshall newspaper man and former Missouri legislator.

———— ———— *Saline County Progress*

Nov. 3. Recollections of Saline county men and events, by Dr. Chastain. See earlier and later issues.

Feb. 23. History of Trelumina Lodge, No. 205, A. F. & A. M. organized in Marshall in 1867. First of a series of articles.

———— Slater, *News*

Feb. 8. William Wolfskill, Saline county's famous Indian fighter who settled near Cambridge soon after the War of 1812.

Feb. 22. Some history of old brick building in which was housed Slater's first drug store.

———— ———— *Rustler*

Feb. 8. Historical sketch of Good Hope Baptist church, established in 1818.

Schuyler County. Lancaster, *Excelsior*

Feb. 1. William P. Hall, Lancaster's world famous circus king.

Scotland County. Memphis, *Democrat*

Nov. 23. Some of Scotland county's noted lawyers and statesmen, by J. M. Holliday.

Scott County. Morley, *Scott County Banner*

Feb. 22. Sketch of the life of Phil A. Hafner, founder of Scott county *Newsboy* and of the Scott County *Kicker* at Benton.

———— Sikeston, *Standard*

Dec. 1. Sketch of the life of B. F. Marshall, Southeast Missouri millionaire land owner.

The beginnings of the Sikeston Methodist church.

Feb. 16. Conditions in Southeast Missouri in 1862 as revealed by a letter written from New Madrid.

Shelby County. Shelbina, *Democrat*

Jan. 3. Recollections of Shelbina business men thirty-five years ago.

———— ———— *Torchlight*

Jan. 5. History of Shelbina Methodist church, established 1837.

Sullivan County. Milan, *Standard*

Feb. 15. Sketch of the life of Col. Marion Cave, Civil War veteran and former Sullivan county official.

Stone County. Crane, *Chronicle*

Nov. 30. A Thanksgiving shooting match in the Ozarks.

———— Galena, *Stone County Oracle*

Nov. 8. Experiences of frontier life, by J. S. Leverett. See earlier and later issues.

Taney County. Branson, *White River Leader*

Dec. 22. Recollections of Christmas in the hills twenty-five years ago

Texas County. Cabool, *Enterprise*

Jan. 11. Homeseekers' edition with sketches of Texas county men and industries.

———— Houston, *Herald*

Dec. 28. Texas Lodge, A. F. & A. M.—its fifty years of history, by W. J. McGee.

Warren County. Warrenton, *Banner*

Feb.2. Another explanation for the origin of phrase "I'm from Missouri."

Washington County. Potosi, *Independent*

Jan. 4. Sketch of the life of Judge E. T. Eversole, former Washington county official and legislator.

———— ———— *Journal*

Jan. 31. A battle with the Cheyennes in 1857, recalled by Capt. James F. Bennett, early day western fighter.

Worth County. Sheridan, *Advance*

Nov. 30. Some recollections of Company K, Missouri militia, organized 1861.

Dec. 7. Sketch of the life of Thomas C. Tibbels, Civil War veteran and former Worth county official.

Wright County. Mansfield, *Mirror*

Jan. 4. Memorial to Col. F. M. Mansfield, by members of the Wright county bar.

NOTES AND DOCUMENTS.

Missouri's Struggle For Statehood, 1804-1821. By Floyd Calvin Shoemaker, A. B., A. M., secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri. (Jefferson City: Hugh Stephens Printing Company, 1916. 383 p. $5.00.)

The Missouri compromise is a very familiar subject in Amerian history. But historians have always developed it largely from the debates in congress. This has been true even of the authors of Missouri history until Louis Houck undertook a few years ago in his elaborate *History of Missouri* down to 1821, to approach it from the point of view of the Missourians and to show how they felt and acted while the question of Missouri's admission into the union was pending in Congress. But even Mr. Houck touched the matter lightly, and it has remained for Floyd C Shoemaker, secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri, to develop the subject from this latter point of view in a thoroughly critical and exhaustive manner.

In eleven chapters there is set forth the story of Missouri's struggle for statehood. In the first chapter there is given an account of the constitutional history of Missouri during the territorial period, and in the second an account of the various petitions that were submitted to Congress in 1817, 1818, and 1819 asking for admission into the union. The next two deal with popular opinion in Missouri during the troublous years 1819-1820, while the four following are devoted to the work of this convention and to the constitution itself. The last three chapters are given to the organization of the state government, the second Missouri compromise, and the final admission of the State into the Union.

The chapters dealing with popular opinion in Missouri in 1819-1820 are by far the liveliest in interest. In the interval between the failure of the Missouri bill on account of the Tallmadge amendment and the passage of the first

Missouri compromise, Missourians were profoundly disturbed by the delay of congress and they expressed themselves most vigorously on the matter. From the resolutions that were passed by the mass meetings held in the various counties and also by the grand juries, from the speeches that were made and the toasts that were proposed and drunk at dinners and banquets, and from the editorials and numerous articles that appeared in the newspapers of the territory, the author has constructed a most interesting account of the temper of the people of Missouri at that time. He has also shown that while the general attitude of Missouri against congressional restriction of slavery in the State was based ostensibly on constitutional grounds, it was in reality founded upon their economic interests in the institution. He has also gone into considerable detail concerning the election of delegates to the first constitutional convention of Missouri, and has shown why none of them favored putting any restrictions on slavery in the constitution they were authorized to draft.

The four chapters dealing with the constitutional convention and the constitution itself reveal the author's industry and analytical skill to best advantage. In one of the chapters in this group there is presented not only a brief biographical sketch of each of the forty-one members of Missouri's first constitutional convention, the material for which as a rule had to be sought for most diligently in out of way places, but also an analysis of the forces that had had a determining influence upon the views and opinions of these men. In another chapter the manner of organizing the convention and the method of procedure that was followed in drafting the constitution are described, and an explanation is also given as to why the convention put the constitution into immediate effect without submitting it to the people of Missouri. In the remaining chapters of this group the sources of Missouri's constitution are discussed, and by careful comparisons between it and the existing state constitutions of that time, it is concluded that those of Kentucky and Alabama were the chief sources, although it is evident that

sections were taken from the constitutions of Maine, Delaware, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

The tense situation that arose in Missouri again when Congress refused her admission because of the offensive provision in her new constitution regarding the free immigration of free negroes and mulattoes, is dealt with here for the first time, and from the study of the expressions of public opinion of Missourians under those trying circumstances, the author concludes that they acted very sanely—"that they were neither boastful nor defiant," but were nevertheless "firm in their conviction that Missouri was a state and that she would never become a territory again unless force was used."

Several time honored traditions in the History of Missouri are effectively proved false. One of these had given to David Barton the honor of being the author of the constitution, and another concerned the election of Missouri's first United States senators, according to which Barton was elected unanimously on the first ballot but Benton was not elected until after several days of balloting. Thanks to Mr. Shoemaker we now know that the authorship of the constitution belongs to several men instead of one, and that Barton and Benton were elected at the same time and on the first ballot, and that Barton was not elected unanimously.

Notwithstanding the great excellence of this work, there are some defects that must be noticed. For one thing there are some faulty statements in the chapter dealing with the "Fathers of the State" which is perhaps the most skilfully worked out chapter in the entire book. Fortunately, however, these statements are of minor importance as they are for the most part slips in enumeration and tabulation, but they have the effect, nevertheless, of marring to a certain extent the good results of the author's extensive research.

On page 97 the *Jackson Herald* and the *Independent Patriot* are mentioned as two of the six newspapers in Missouri in 1819-20, while as a matter of fact they were merely different names for the same paper.

The preamble of Missouri's first constitution is said to be "unique" (p. 213) in that it declares that the "people of

Missouri do mutually agree to form and establish a free and independent republic." But the author has overlooked the fact that six other states (Louisiana, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, Indiana, and Illinois) had by that time declared in the preambles of their constitutions that they were establishing "free and independent states," and it is very evident that Missouri meant no more by "republic" than the other six states meant by "state."

From the point of view of historical scholarship, the most serious criticism that can be made of the book is the lack of a bibliography. The author makes recognition of this deficiency in the preface, but justifies it on the ground that it would have added considerably to the expense of publication which he was assuming personally.

Again it was unfortunate that the author referred all the way through the chapter on the "Origin and content of the constitution" to his master's thesis for authority instead of to the sources from which he had gathered his material originally. This is especially reprehensible because the thesis still lies in manuscript form and will probably never be published.

Moreover in the chapter on the "Fathers of the State," there are fewer footnote references to the sources than in any other chapter in the book, and yet the material for this chapter was perhaps gathered from a greater variety of sources than any other.

But these adverse criticisms should not be allowed to obscure in the least the great merit of the work as a whole. The author has not only brought to light a lot of new material but he has used it with great care and has been very successful in his analyses and combinations of this material. So skillfully has he done his work and so convincing has his reasoning been that it appears that most of the facts he has produced and most of the conclusions and generalizations he has made, will long remain incontrovertible.

He has put all students of Missouri and American history greatly in his debt. Hereafter it will be possible for text book

writers and popular historians of both the state and the nation to deal with the Missouri compromise as it should be, that is from the point of view of Missourians as well as from that of congress.

E. M. VIOLETTE.

(Reprinted from *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, March, 1917, pp. 561-564.)

HISTORICAL NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Missouri's Centennial by Dr. Walter B. Stevens presents a view of some of the achievements of Missouri and Missourians during a century of statehood. Well has the vista of a hundred years been pictured. Revealing the struggle of Missourians for statehood, Doctor Stevens has also told the story of the struggle of Missourians for civilization in the West, for national ideals in Congress, and for their convictions at home in peace and war. No native son of the State can read this address without having a stronger pride in his people.

Its purpose is clear, its effect on the Missouri Centennial Committee in their Kansas City Convention on November 24, 1916, was a compliment to its author and his audience. Missouri's Centennial Celebrations in 1920 and 1921 will be an elaboration of this address. It should be carefully preserved as a patriotic work of reference. Its value will increase as Missourians appreciate the man greatness of their State as well as they appreciate her material greatness.

Does the State of Illinois today take greater pride in her land, coal and corn, or in her Lincoln, Logan and Grant? The one is exceptional only through Nature's prodigality, the other is significant as the finished product of human endeavor and will live in the world's annals as a guide for future generations. When Illinois is a land of factories and truck farms, her coal and corn a memory of the 19th and 20th centuries, her men and women will still treasure their living Lincoln.

When Missouri is the dairy and horticultural land of the Mississippi Valley, her factories dependent on the white coal of the Ozarks; when her lead and zinc, cobalt and nickel, her mineral, coal and iron deposits have been exhausted; the memory of Benton, Blair and Bates; Mark Twain and Eugene Field; Doniphan and Pershing will still be cherished by her sons and daughters of every household.

Dr. F. F. Stephens, Assistant Professor of History in the University of Missouri, has favored the *Review* with another contribution to Missouri history. *Missouri and the Santa Fe Trade* represents some months of research work. It covers this subject with that exactness for accuracy which characterizes too few of the historical monographs on local topics.

The worth of such contributions as that of Doctor Stephens is obvious to all seeking facts. The imaginative and fanciful side is omitted. Its place is taken by a presentation of actual conditions and carefully sifted data. Delightful and fascinating as are the so called tales of the Santa Fe Trail and Trade, their chief value lies in their being interesting. Resting half on rumor and partly on fact, their worth as history is always in dispute. Controversy surrounds them until some painstaking scholar investigates in scientific manner. The scholar may be prone to close his eyes to the romance in the work, in fact he leaves this to the story teller and the novelist, but this so-called dry-as-dust attitude is frequently necessary to obtain unbiased results. And after all is said, what is finally sought by the discriminating lover of history is this unbiased, accurate statement of facts. Even the romancer prefers such bases on which he may build the superstructure created by his imagination.

Contributions to Missouri history as *Missouri and the Santa Fe Trade* are, therefore, of the highest value. Not only because they represent the public spirited donation of much labor to the advancement of the history of Missouri and the West, but on account of their worth. From such material alone is it possible to use history as an explanation of past conditions and as a guide for present action. Historical interpretation and historical philosophy can then be applied with some chance of arriving at sound generalizations. Facts on which to base premises make possible conclusions of some worth. Take a state engaged in a lucrative trade, such a trade being subject, however, to constant losses and even bloodshed by interfering and hostile tribes and people together with inadequate and usually no protection from a

national government. Granted that this trade effects a fair percentage of the people of the State and is conducted by a still larger portion of the bankers and business interests. How natural that the people of such a State would favor force against those who interrupted their lawful traffic. The appeal of self-interest unites with the call of patriotism to force a solution. Other causes, combined with an occasion, result in war. When Col. Alexander W. Doniphan with his One Thousand Missourians in 1846 traveled the Trail, conquered New Mexico, Durango, Chihuahua and Coahuila, met and defeated Indians and Mexicans, he was in the eyes of many, the instrument of punishment for the unlawful and inhuman acts that Missourians had suffered for four decades. The Santa Fe Trail as well as the Brazito River, the Santa Fe Trade as well as the Missourian settlements in Texas and the onward press of civilization westward, may have been of special significance to Missouri in her aggressive support of the Mexican War in 1846-7.

* * * * *

Missourians Abroad, by Ivan H. Epperson, Exchange Assistant in this Society, is an attempt to take account of those eminent sons of Missouri who have achieved fame outside the old State. The information current at home regarding the Missourians abroad who are in the foremost ranks of the great men of the Nation is surprisingly little. It has kept us busy following the rise of those within the State. Missouri's United States Senators and her beloved Champ Clark in Congress, her captains of industry in Missouri cities, her famed fruit growers of the Ozarks and farmers of note scattered over the State, receive daily press comment, which make their names familiar to all. Those who have sought other lands, however, we are prone to forget, even though laurels have crowned their work.

Mr. Epperson in his interesting sketch of one of these Missourians abroad has presented the life of a nation-wide character. No man in the United States Army is today better known or stands higher in rank and achievement than this native born son of Linn county, Missouri. Major Gen-

eral John J. Pershing is a Missourian abroad whom Missourians at-home honor with patriotic pride for their State and Nation.

* * * * *

Miss Goodman's short article on *A State Flower for Missouri* is timely. The need of a State Flower is obvious. It is to be regretted that no final action was taken on this subject by the 49th General Assembly. Missouri's Centennial in 1920 and 1921 makes pressing a decision. It is hoped that a solution will be made by Missouri's next legislature in 1919. The State Horticultural Society has undertaken to find out the sentiment of Missourians on this subject and whether the result of their vote gathering is agreeable or not to some, it at least represents the only attempt along this line that is representative of several classes of citizens. No State Flower could be selected that would not be subject to both reasonable and unreasonable objections by those favoring a different one. Such a condition is usually involved in these matters. If Missourians do not endorse the Wild Crab-Apple Blossom as their State Flower, they should communicate with those who alone are conducting this public spirited and unselfish work. Mr. H. S. Wayman, of Princeton, Missouri, will be glad to hear such requests.

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GENERAL.

Missouri's Centennial:

With Missouri's Centennial Celebration only three years distant, the 49th General Assembly of the State in its late session was requested to make appropriation for continuing the work begun by the Missouri Centennial Committee of One Thousand of the State Historical Society. The scope of this work, the State-wide organization effected—reaching every county in Missouri,—and the proceedings of the Kansas City Convention of November 24 and 25, 1916, were presented to the Joint Appropriation Committee of the Senate and House by Chairman Wm. R. Painter. The plans for the coming two years were explained as these had been decided on and adopted by the Kansas City Convention, and a

request for an appropriation of $10,000 was made. The Committee recommended $2,000 for "Missouri's Centennial Celebration" in the section carrying the appropriation for The State Historical Society. This amount was passed upon and adopted by the General Assembly.

Without previous information on the part of the Society or of the Committee of One Thousand, on March 16th, Representative James L. McQuie, of Montgomery county, introduced the following House Joint and Concurrent Resolution:

Whereas, the One-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Imperial Missouri into the community of American Commonwealths is not far distant,

And, whereas, this State took its place in the colossal structure of our National Government at a time in which men's desire leaped in patriotic fervor ahead of the calendar of years, the Missouri compromise being but a temporary truce, a prophecy, symbolic of that peace rung from the blood of patriots in the war that followed.

And, whereas, in the 1920 all minds and hearts both of this nation and of the State of Missouri will be turned with sympathetic sentiment towards the commemoration of this event which time has proven to be of transcendent importance on the pages of history.

And, whereas, the Constitution and the wise provisions enacted by our forefathers in that remote period of nearly a century ago has proven a blessing of God to the citizens of our imperial state and has left us a legacy to which no deference, no celebration could do too great an honor.

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the 49th General Assembly, the Senate concurring therein, a committee of five, three from the House and two from the Senate be appointed by the Governor to make plans and arrangements as to the time, place and program for the proper celebration of this centennial; said committee to make a full and complete report with recommendations for such celebration to the 50th General Assembly convening in 1919, and the actual necessary expenses of said committee shall be paid on an itemized account furnished to the State Auditor by the chairman of said committee, out of the appropriation made to the State Historical Society of Missouri for the Missouri Centennial Celebration.

Representative McQuie's resolution was at once unanimously adopted in the House and was sent to the Senate that

day. The *Senate Journal* (*MSS.*) does not show that the *House resolution* as adopted was acted upon by the Senate. On March 17th, Senator A. E. L. Gardner, of St. Louis county, presented an identical copy of the McQuie resolution, which was unanimously adopted in the Senate.

We have not been informed regarding the action of Governor Frederick D. Gardner on this resolution.

The $2,000 appropriation to the Society for the Centennial, however, was vetoed by Governor Gardner, because it was a new project, which the Governor thought could be held over for two years, and because of the financial condition of the State's revenue.

It is too early at this date to propose plans to meet the present condition. The work of the Centennial Committee of One Thousand should not be permitted to wait two years if means can be devised to continue it. This Committee has served a great purpose. It has done much to arouse in Missourians a greater pride in the annals of their past. Its work, however, is in the future. Excepting the lack of State aid, conditions are propitious to the carrying out of its plans as adopted at the Kansas City Convention. These plans should be enlarged upon, details need to be worked out, the citizens of each county should be aroused and a campaign of historical publicity conducted.

The State Historical Society of Missouri has financed this movement to date out of its own meager resources. It is a financial impossibility for the Society to continue doing so, owing to its small appropriation received for this biennial period. In fact, this appropriation is barely sufficient for the Society to meet the most pressing needs of this institution with its library of 170,000 books and pamphlets, its newspaper department of 8,000 bound volumes and 704 current Missouri newspapers, its correspondence, collecting, research work and publication.

It is hoped that something definite on this subject may be proposed in a later number of the *Review* or that some definite action shall have been taken by the Committee of One Thousand before that date.

TWO HISTORIC LETTERS.

Two letters, a brief, sententious, vigorous one written by Claiborne F. Jackson, governor of Missouri in 1861, and another written by former Governor Elliott W. Major, certifying the signing of his message to the Forty-ninth General Assembly, were received by the State Historical Society recently. They show the way in which history was made fifty-six years ago and the way in which it is made now. Jackson's letter is a refusal to Secretary of State, Simon Cameron, founder of the well-known "House of Cameron" of Pennsylvania, to furnish troops to the Federal government for what he calls an "unholy crusade." It is a letter betokening individuality and firm purpose. The other was written "to the end it may be known in the coming years, that this was the first official act performed in the new capitol building, and who were present as witnesses to the same."

The photograph of Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson was made from a portrait, owned by Mrs. Annie Jackson Perkins of St. Louis, by Bryan Obear, a civil engineer in St. Louis, who is a member of the State Historical Society and who has sent many other valuable documents and records to the society, according to the secretary, Floyd C. Shoemaker. He is a direct descendant of Dr. John Gano Bryan, who was chairman of the committee that located the University in Columbia in 1839.

The letter written by Claiborne F. Jackson follows in full:

Executive Department,
Jefferson City, Mo.
April 17, 1861.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Sec. &c:
Washington, D. C.,
Sir:—

Your requisition is illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary; in the object inhuman and diabolical, not one man will Missouri furnish to carry on any such unholy crusade against her sister states.

Respectfully,
C. F. JACKSON.

(Note: The heading of the letter appears in Jackson's own handwriting, as it was written in the days before the use of steel-dye stamped stationery, now the mark of officialdom.)

The letter written by Governor Major follows in part:

This is to certify that on January 2, 1917, at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock P. M., as Governor of the State of Missouri, I signed my message to the Forty-ninth General Assembly, in the fumed oak room of the Governor's suite in the new capitol building, and being the Governor's private office.

There were present as witnesses to the signing of the message, same being the first official act in said new capitol building, the following persons, to-wit:

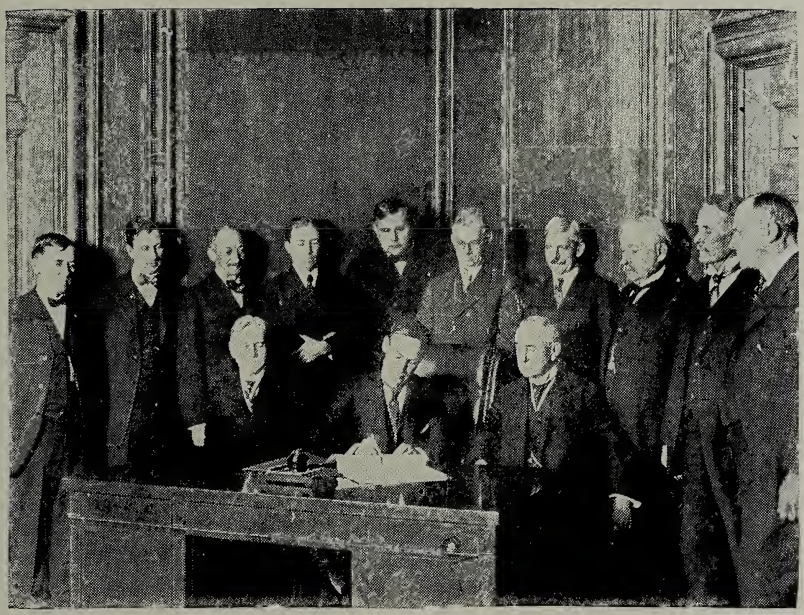
Judges of the Supreme Court:
Judge Henry W. Bond,
Judge James T. Blair,
Judge F. L. Williams,
Supreme Court Commissioner:
Judge J. T. White,
Capitol Commissioners:
Hon. Edwin W. Stephens, Chairman,
Hon. Alfred A. Speer,
Hon. Joseph A. C. Hiller,
Hon. Theo. Lacaff,
Hon. J. Kelly Pool, Secretary,

State Officers, same being the Executive Officers who have been associated with me during this administration:
Hon. John T. Barker, Attorney General,
Hon. John P. Gordon, State Auditor,
Hon. E. P. Deal, State Treasurer,
Hon. Cornelius Roach, Secretary of State,

The Message was signed with a gold fountain pen. This pen, together with the photographs taken of the act of signing the Message, and this statement dictated in the presence of the above named persons immediately after the signing, and before anyone left the room, I give to the State Historical Society of Missouri, to the end it may be known in the coming years, that this was the first official act performed in the new capitol building and who were present as witnesses to the same.

ELLIOTT W. MAJOR.

Claiborne F. Jackson was elected governor of Missouri in 1860 and was a native of Howard county, then the political center of the State. He had previously been in the Legislature where he introduced the Jackson Resolutions which



Governor Major's Last Official Act.

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undermined the power of and defeated the "rule of Thomas H. Benton, nicknamed 'Old Bullion.' " He was influential in swinging the official State Government for the South. When he and the Legislature were forced to leave Jefferson City on account of the pressure of Union troops, they held session in Neosho, Missouri.

(From *The Daily Missourian*, Columbia, Mo., January 22, 1917.)

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A Correction:

Glasgow, Mo., March 3, 1917.

Floyd C. Shoemaker, Editor,
Columbia, Mo.

Dear Sir:

In the last number of the Historical Review (Oct. 1916), I find an error which ought to be corrected. In the article of Walter Ridgway, on page 56, statement is made of the purchase of a school building in Fayette, &c, by Capt. William D. Phinney. This should be Capt. William D. Swinney.

Upon investigation I find the statement, with the same error in name, is to be found in a well known "History of Howard and Cooper Counties," from which place probably Mr. Ridgway drew his information. It must first have been a typographical error. I am absolutely confident of the fact as to Capt. William D. Swinney, who long resided near Glasgow and is buried in our cemetery. There is no member of the family left here now. But there are two living grandchildren, Mrs. Berenice Morrison-Fuller of St. Louis, and a Mrs. Edwin Royster, of Independence, Mo., who is a daughter of Judge E. L. Scarritt of Kansas City.

As you cannot correct the "History," I hope in the next number of the Review, you can make some correction which may prevent the further perpetuation of the error.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Charles C. Hemenway.

PERSONAL.

HON. JAMES M. ADAMS: In a little farmhouse on the site of the present town of Atherton, Jackson county, was born James M. Adams, Jackson county pioneer and former Missouri legislator. It was the memorable night when the stars fell, November 13, 1833, and negroes and superstitious whites believed that the end of the world had come.

His father, Lynchburg Adams, a Virginian, had come to Jackson county in 1827, the same year in which the town of Independence was laid out, and had settled on land entered from the government. As a young man Mr. Adams entered the famous old Chapel Hill College, ten miles southwest of the present town of Odessa. Afterward he attended the University of Missouri and finished his education at Jones Mercantile College in St. Louis.

During the war he followed the cause of the Confederacy in the Third Missouri Infantry, a part of Price's army, until after the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, in 1862, when be became ill and was sent home. For a time he taught school in Clay county, later he engaged in farming and then sold merchandise at Pink Hill, a small village in the northeastern part of Jackson county. He was sent to the Missouri legislature in 1881 as a representative from the first district of Jackson county.

In middle life Mr. Adams was a frequent contributor to the newspapers in Kansas City and Independence under the nom de plume of "The Comet," and gained considerable notice as a writer. He died on his farm near Buckner, November 12, 1916.

Frank P. Walsh, the eminent Kansas City attorney, recently paid this tribute to Mr. Adams:

"Thinker, writer and philosopher he was a social force, a partisan who added strength to every idea he espoused. His pen and mind were directed toward the accomplishment of legislation and of forwarding thought and information on every subject of practical benefit to the people.

"Mr Adams took a deep interest in young men and did his utmost to direct their thought into truthful channels. I first came into personal touch with him 30 years ago at Buckner. I was making my first campaign tour of Jackson county. My speech was immature and badly constructed. He drew me aside after the meeting and talked with me. His talk displayed such a keenness of insight and was given with such characteristic clarity that his words made a profound effect.

"He was indeed a captain in the sturdy army of pioneers. They not only subdued the force of nature, but spread the seeds of truth which must ultimately free the race."

HON. EDWARD BARTON: There is perhaps no native born citizen of Linn county living today whose life has been sufficiently long to span the eighty years since the county's organization, but Edward Barton, former county official and legislator, who died in Linneus February 12, lacked only two years of achieving this distinction.

Born near Linneus February 12, 1839—five years after the town was laid out,—Mr. Barton was one of the few links remaining to connect the present with the early days in Linn county. Whorton Barton, his father, was Linn county's first sheriff. In old McGee College at College Mound, Macon county, one of the famous institutions of learning in Missouri before the war, Mr. Barton received his education.

During the Civil War he served with distinction in the Confederate army, enlisting in 1861 in Company B, Third Missouri Infantry Volunteers. In the battle of Corinth, he was severely wounded in the breast by a bursting shell. It is said that the colonel of the regiment, believing the wound to be fatal asked the young soldier whether there was any word he desired to send to his folks.

"You can tell them that I was not shot in the back," came the instant response.

Mr. Barton recovered from the wound and after the war went to the state of California and afterwards to Nevada where for a number of years he was engaged in the ranching

business. In 1881 he returned to Linn county and engaged in farming. He was elected to the office of sheriff of Linn county in 1890; was re-elected in 1892, 1896 and 1898; and in 1902, at the age of sixty-three, he was sent to the Missouri legislature as representative from his county.

In an editorial published in the Brookfield Argus, Charles W. Green pays this tribute to "Edward Barton, the Man:"

"When the mortality of 'Ed' Barton, soldier, farmer, gentleman, friend, is consigned back to earth in the cemetery at Linneus tomorrow afternoon, it will be the closing chapter in a life that has never failed to bespeak the man.

"Not as a Democrat, not as a soldier or pioneer, will the memory of Edward Barton live the longest, but rather as the man, the gentleman.

"For above all and over all the virtues of Edward Barton were his gentlemanly attributes. For his life, his character, was always marked by courtesy; the manners of a Chesterfield. Culture and fine manners are everywhere a passport to regard. In no small degree did those qualities contribute to the popularity of Edward Barton, the man."

Prof. Ben Blewett: At the close of forty years with the schools of St. Louis, the work of Prof. Ben Blewett occupies a distinguished position in the educational history of that city and of the state. As head of the St. Louis schools, he brought to that office in 1908 the accumulated experience of a long period of training in educational work.

From the time of his graduation from Washington University in 1876, Professor Blewett was connected continuously in some way with the schools of St. Louis up to the time of his death. The same year of his graduation found him, at the age of twenty, a teacher in Cote Brilliante school and after a year in the Elleardville School he was promoted to the rank of principal which he filled successively in a half dozen of the city schools.

In 1897 Professor Blewett was made assistant superintendent of instruction and in 1908, upon the death of Superintendent Soldan, he became head of the St. Louis

schools. Here he put into practice many of the newer and more advanced ideas in education, often in the face of powerful opposition.

He was an enthusiastic advocate of the compulsory attendance system and fostered the system of night schools for aliens. He advocated the opening of the schools to children of five instead of six for the reason that many children were compelled to leave school at fourteen, and he induced the board of education to have an accurate survey of the school system made by experts. But the climax of his achievements was his success in the campaign for a $3,000,000 bond issue for the construction and maintenance of additional schools. Every ounce of his energy was mustered for the support of this proposition and after the November election last year, when Mr. Blewett learned that the bond issue had been carried, he declared it the happiest moment of his life.

His wife, who was Miss Jessie H. Parsons, a school teacher of Riverside, Missouri, owned large lead mining interests in Jefferson county and after her death in 1914, Mr. Blewett donated to the Board of Education $50,000 as a memorial to his wife and her parents to be used as a basis for a fund for the relief of teachers.

In view of the long and splendid service of Mr. Blewett with the schools of St. Louis it has been suggested that one of the new high schools to be erected in the city be named in his honor. Already a fund has been started for the erection of a monument to him in the city which was the scene of his life's work.

Mr. Blewett died suddenly in Washington, D. C., January 26, while he was addressing a committee of the Congress of Constructive Patriotism. During his life, Mr. Blewett had served at various times as secretary of the St. Louis Society of Pedagogy, president of the Missouri State Teachers Association, and president of the board of directors for the Missouri School for the Blind. He held from Washington University the degrees of A. B. and A. M. and at the time of

his death was a member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the Mercantile and City Clubs.

Mr. Blewett was born in Russellville, Kentucky, February 25, 1856.

HON. ABRAHAM H. BURKEHOLER: Starting in life as a canal boat driver, it is not every lad of nineteen that in twenty-one years could secure for himself a legal education, build up a lucrative law practice and rise to a seat in the state senate. Such is the remarkable record of Abraham H. Burkeholer, who died at Trenton, Grundy county, February 19.

Born in Dillsburg, York county, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1835, he was educated largely by his own efforts, first in the common schools of his county, and later at Marbleville Normal Institute where he was graduated in 1859 with the second highest honors in his class.

The year 1863 found him touring his state, making recruiting speeches for the Union army and later in the same year fighting at the front as a private in the 88th Ohio infantry. Having been admitted to the bar in 1862, he came to Missouri after the war and in Trenton opened a law office. The very next year, 1866, Mr. Burkeholer was elected probate judge and ex officio president of the county court by the people of his adopted county.

In 1872 he was chosen prosecuting attorney of Grundy county and four years later was sent to the legislature as state senator from the Fifth Missouri district. While a member of the state senate Mr. Burkeholer was instrumental in securing for the Q. O. & K. C. Railway Company a charter by which that road extended its line from Kirksville as far west as Trenton.

He was member of the Baptist church, an Odd Fellow and a Mason.

HON. LUTHER T. COLLIER: One of the last survivors of that group of pioneers whose personal recollections cover the early days of Missouri statehood was Luther T. Collier, who died at the home of his sister in Callao, Macon county, February 4. Mr. Collier was one of the few men now

remaining who knew personally and intimately the eminent Missouri lawyers, Edward Bates and Hamilton R. Gamble and there is perhaps no native born Missourian now living whose life has spanned a longer period of the state's history and whose knowledge of that history is more comprehensive.

Born in Howard county December 16, 1825, Mr. Collier was for nearly sixty years engaged in the practice of law, first in St. Louis, afterward in Randolph county and Livingston county and finally in Kansas City, being at the time of his death the oldest member of the Kansas City bar.

The life of Mr. Collier was full of activity and of stirring and interesting incidents from the time when as a young man just out of college he began the study of law in the office of Judge William T. Wood at Lexington in the days before the Civil war. He entered the University of Missouri in 1842, at the age of sixteen, and was a member and valedictorian of the fourth class graduated from that institution. His first experience in the practice of law was gained in St. Louis where he spent four years, 1847-51 in the law office of Gamble & Bates and there came in contact with some of the most distinguished lawyers of that time.

In 1875 Mr. Collier was appointed by Governor Hardin a member of the board of curators of the University of Missouri, and as a representative from Livingston county, he served in the Thirty-second General Assembly, 1882-84. Two years later he removed from Chillicothe and continued the practice of law in Kansas City until a short time before his death.

Mr. Collier was a cousin of Col. W. F. Switzler, the nestor of Missouri journalism and Missouri historian, and was himself a widely known writer of Missouri history. During the years 1911 and 1912 he contributed a series of articles to the *Missouri Historical Review*, dealing with the early history of Livingston county.

Chillicothe, when Mr. Collier first opened a law office there in the early fifties was a shabby, unpretentious town of some three or four hundred people. As typical of the

frontier communities of that day, the ideals and standards of the law profession were not very high. In one of his historical sketches he tells some incidents of the Livingston county bar before the war:

"It then required but little knowledge of the law besides the statutes to conduct the cases in court, and when this knowledge was lacking, attorneys had recourse to their native resources, and their cases were won by methods not laid down in books or sanctioned by the better ethics of the profession.

"This is illustrated by one of the earliest cases in which the writer appeared after coming to Chillicothe. One, Sidney Kilgore, had been committed to jail charged with horse stealing, and awaiting action of the grand jury at the ensuing term of the circuit court. Manning, attorney for the prisoner, apprehensive that his client would have no chance for acquittal on a regular trial in court, concluded that his only show of success lay in a resort to the writ of habeas corpus. The writ was accordingly issued by George Pace, presiding justice of the county court, and on full hearing it became quite apparent that the prisoner would be committed to jail, but Manning was equal to the emergency. Anticipating an adverse decision, he arranged to have a horse tied to the court house fence, and he instructed his client, at the crucial moment to slip out at the door or through a window, mount the horse and make good his escape. The instructions so given were carried out to the letter and Kilgore left for parts unknown."

Mr. Collier was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri. In politics he was a Democrat, though he was originally a Whig until the dissolution of that party in 1860.

HON. FRANK COSTELLO: A native of Illinois; for thirty-eight years a lawyer in Missouri; and thirteen years as a lawyer and newspaper man in Oklahoma, the career of Frank Costello typified that movement which characterized the last half of the nineteenth century—the constant movement of the population westward in search of newer fields.

Mr. Costello was born in Champaign, Illinois, May 25, 1860. Having come with his parents to Missouri in 1866, he was educated in the common schools of this state and for a time taught school to secure funds with which to continue his education. He later entered the University of Michigan and, having completed his legal education there, opened a law office in Maysville, DeKalb county, Mo.

In 1894 he was chosen prosecuting attorney of his county, was re-elected in 1896, 1898 and 1900, and in 1901, before the conclusion of his last term of office, was sent to the legislature as state senator from the Third Missouri district.

Moving to Oklahoma in December, 1904, Mr. Costello opened a law office in Hobart and later purchased stock in one of the daily newspapers of the town. After continuing the practice of law for a number of years, he retired in April, 1911, in order to devote his whole attention to newspaper work. At the time of his death Mr. Costello was president of the Democrat-Chief Publishing company and active in editing and managing its two publications.

He died at his home in Hobart, February 13, 1917.

Hon. Lewis W. Danforth: Few Missouri citizens can lay claim to such a record of continuous official service as Lewis W. Danforth, who died at his home in Charleston, Mississippi county, January 30. For more than thirty years he had served almost continuously as a Mississippi county official or as an official of the city of Charleston. Mr. Danforth, who had been a resident of the county since 1859, was a business man in Charleston when the county seat was only a village and when much of Mississippi county was a swamp.

For more than fifty years he was successively engaged in the marble, mercantile and lumber business and served at various times as county collector, sheriff, representative, president of the county court and coroner. His period of service as mayor of his home town, Charleston, and as a member of the city council extended over a space of more than twelve years.

Born in Henderson, Kentucky, June 10, 1837, Mr. Danforth came to Mississippi county shortly before the Civil War and located on a farm. It was in 1882 that he was first sent to the legislature from his county and his record there was good enough to secure a re-election in 1884.

Congressman Joe J. Russell, who knew Mr. Danforth intimately for many years, tells this incident which illustrates his liberality and breadth of judgment in estimating men, even those not in accord with his own views:

"I remember at one time I was trying a lawsuit for him and the jury was being empaneled. A very old citizen, universally respected, was one of the jurors summoned, and when I came to challenge the jury, I suggested that of course he would desire the name of this man stricken from the list, knowing as I did that they were political enemies and did not speak at the time. But to my surprise Judge Danforth said, 'no, don't strike him off, we are not friends, and don't speak, but he is honest and I want him left on the jury.' We did leave him on the jury and won the case."

Hon. Alexander Graves: The death December 23, 1916 of Judge Alexander Graves, removed one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the Lafayette county bar. Born and reared in Mississippi during that period just preceding the Civil War and educated in the schools of Mississippi Kentucky and Virginia, Judge Graves was a typical product of the old South—ardent, scholarly and eloquent.

As a lad of fifteen he left Centre College, Danville, Ky., to enter the Confederate army under General Forrest. Resuming his studies at Alcorn University, Mississippi, at the close of the war, he was graduated in 1867, and in 1869 received a degree from the law department of the University of Virginia.

Soon after completing his law studies, Mr. Graves came to Missouri and began the practice of law in Lexington. In 1872 he was elected city attorney and two years later became prosecuting attorney of Lafayette county. As the Demo-

cratic candidate from the Kansas City district in 1882 he was elected and served one term in Congress.

Mr. Graves was born at Mt. Carmel, Miss., August 29, 1844. He was a Presbyterian, a Mason and an Elk.

CAPT. J. CARSON JAMISON: The life of Capt. J. Carson Jamison who died November 17 at Guthrie, Oklahoma, reads more like a page from a medieval romance than a twentieth century biography. Few men living in the present century have led a more varied or adventurous career.

In the gold rush of 1849 he crossed the plains to California. As a lad of twenty-one he participated in a filibustering expedition to Central America and narrowly escaped with his life; he fought under Price in Missouri and was captured by the Federals; and afterward served as adjutant general in two states.

Born near Paynesville, Pike county, September 30, 1830, the early years of his life were spent in Missouri. The gold excitement of 1849 fired his blood and whetted his appetite for romance and adventure. In the gold fields of the west he fell in with William Walker, a California newspaper man, and an adventurer like himself, who was then organizing a filibustering expedition to aid the revolutionists in Nicaragua. Jamison became a lieutenant and with Walker at the head of sixty daring adventurers they penetrated the Central American state and hoisted the stars and stripes over its capitol.

Captain Jamison returned just in time to participate in the stirring events of the Civil War in Missouri. Being a strong Southern sympathizer he secretly organized a company subject to the call of Governor Claiborne F. Jackson. Since the members of the company were scattered over the northwestern part of Lincoln county and the lower part of Pike, with the Missouri River and hostile forces between them and General Price, there was nothing for them to do but to wait for a chance to unite with the Confederate forces. In the meantime Jamison's movements were suspected and persistent

efforts were made by the Union soldiers to capture him, but he evaded them by frequently changing his stopping place.

At last one dark, rainy night in early September, 1861 Captain Jamison was smuggled out of Pike county and escaped to Lincoln. The members of his company were secretly ordered to proceed to Glasgow in an effort to unite with Price who was then moving on Lexington. A captured steamboat awaited them at Glasgow and Jamison and his men crossed the river in safety and arrived in time to take part in the battle of Lexington, September 12, 1861.

After the war Capt. Jamison returned to Pike county and during the early seventies was engaged in the newspaper business, first as editor of the Clarksville *Sentinel* and afterward of the Louisiana *Riverside Press*.

When John S. Marmaduke entered the governor's office in 1885, Captain Jamison was called to his staff as adjutant general. Marmaduke and Jamison were kindred spirits in many respects. Both had fought valiantly in the cause of the Confederacy, both were honest, unflinching, courageous. In 1885 when a general railroad strike threatened to tie up the industries of the state, Jamison promptly suppressed it by use of the militia while Governor Marmaduke forced a compromise by threatening to take over the railroads of the state and operate them himself until the opposing forces could come to an agreement.

Shortly after the close of the Marmaduke administration, Captain Jamison moved to Oklahoma where he took a leading part in the events of that territory in the turbulent period just preceding its admission as a state and here again he filled the office of adjutant general.

In a recent article in the Farmington Times, Theo. D. Fisher, who knew Captain Jamison intimately in the days before the war, describes him as he appeared in 1861:

"He was a rugged, virile looking man of dark complexion, about thirty-five years old, 6 feet 1 inch in height, slender and straight as an Indian, bristling hair that had already begun to turn grey, chin whiskers, clean-shaven upper lip

and a firm mouth—a man that would be noticeable in any crowd."

Before his death Captain Jamison completed and published a book, "With Walker in Nicaragua," a vivid and interesting account of that ill-starred expedition. Thompson H. Edwards, Sr. of Bethany, Mo. is believed to be the only Missouri survivor of the famous expedition now living.

J. F. LLEWELLYN: When Llewellyn, the last of the Welsh princes who fought to establish the independence of Wales, was slain in 1282 by King Edward I, the title of Prince of Wales was diverted from the native line and bestowed on the oldest son of the ruling British monarch. J. F. Llewellyn, who died January 26 in Mexico, Mo., was a lineal descendant of this Welsh prince and the man to whom by inheritance the title of Prince of Wales would belong.

For nearly fifty years Mr. Llewellyn had been a citizen of Mexico, having come there from Louisville, Kentucky, in 1869 and at that time established the drug store which bears his name. The first electric lighting plant in Mexico and one of the first in Central Missouri was established by him in 1885 in the basement of his store. The plant attracted much attention at the time and it is said that people came for miles around to see the lights that "burned without oil."

Mr. Llewellyn was very fond of books and reading, of art and music and as a result of a constant study his breadth of information was marvelous. In order to secure for Mexico a Carnegie library, he donated the site upon which the building was erected. His own library is said to be one of the largest private collections in the state.

Since 1876 Mr. Llewellyn had been local observer for the United States weather bureau. At the time of his death he was a director in the North Missouri Trust Company, and the Mexico Savings Bank, the Bank of Bellflower and the Bank of Slater.

Mr. Llewellyn was born in Louisville, Kentucky, September 18, 1845. He was a relative of Sir Robert Peel, the

English premier who preceded Gladstone, and of John Bright, speaker of the British House of Commons during our Civil War.

He was a Mason and a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

HON. THOMAS MABREY: The pioneer prohibitionist of Ripley county and one of the first active foes of the saloon in Southeast Missouri died at Doniphan, February 12, at the age of eighty-one. To Thomas Mabrey "more than to any other man or woman," says the Doniphan Prospect-News, "is due the credit for driving from Doniphan the saloon. At a time when he stood alone, save the support given by a few brave women, he fought the issuance of saloon license and had the satisfaction of seeing the town dry long before the county adopted local option."

In addition to his valuable service in the cause of temperance, Mr. Mabrey won a distinguished place in the history of Ripley county as a pioneer lawyer, as a soldier and legislator. Born in Williamson county, Tennessee, June 2, 1835, he came with his parents to Missouri as a child and first settled in Cape Girardeau county. Here he secured his early education and later as a young man was a member of the faculty at Jackson Academy, one of the oldest academies in southern Missouri.

In 1859, having been admitted to the bar, Mr. Mabrey set out from Cape Girardeau county in search of a newer field. After traversing a large part of Northern Arkansas he rode, one July day, into the new town of Doniphan and decided to locate there.

At the opening of the Civil War Mr. Mabrey enlisted in the cause of the South, first under the command of General Jeff Thompson, where he was chosen lieutenant, and later entered the regiment of Col. White. At the battle of Helena the regiment in which he fought was practically destroyed by the Federal gun boat fire.

After the war Mr. Mabrey returned to Ripley county and in 1868 was elected prosecuting attorney. Carter county

at that time having within its borders no lawyer or other suitable person for the office, he also served at the same time as prosecutor of that county. In 1878 Mr. Mabrey was sent to the legislature as a representative from Ripley county and two years later as state senator from the Twenty-fourth, now the Thirty-first Missouri district.

HON. JOHN G. MILLER: As a lawyer, an editor and a law maker the life of John G. Miller, who died in a Kansas City sanitarium February 11, was closely linked with the history of Saline county and the municipal and official affairs of the city of Marshall. Mr. Miller came from one of the pioneer families of Saline county, his grandfather, Gen. William Miller, having settled there as early as 1837.

Mr. Miller was born March 2, 1857 and was educated in the schools of Marshall and Westminster College, at Fulton, where he was graduated 1878. Shortly afterward he began his career as a lawyer in Marshall and from 1894 to 1896 was assistant prosecuting attorney of Saline county. In 1906 he was chosen without opposition to represent his county in the legislature where his record was good enough to secure re-election in 1908.

As mayor and councilman he served the city of Marshall for eight years and both as a city official and as a private citizen had a prominent part in the municipal improvements which have been introduced since the eighties. It was during his second term as mayor that the water works system and gas plant were installed.

In 1902 Mr. Miller purchased an interest in the Marshall Democrat-News and was editor of the paper until 1914 when he disposed of his interest and in partnership with C. D. Newton purchased the Saline Citizen of which he was one of the editors at the time of his death.

Mr. Miller was a member of the Presbyterian church, a Mason, a K. of P., and a Maccabee.

WILLIAM C. NIXON: From waterboy to railroad president sounds romantic, but this description fits accurately the phenomenal career of William C. Nixon, president of the

Frisco Railroad, who died in St. Louis December 15, 1916. By all commonly accepted standards William C. Nixon was singularly fitted for a railway presidency. He was an unerring judge of men; he possessed a natural faculty for business management; and his experience, since he began his railroad career as waterboy at the age of twelve in the railroad yards at Washington, Ill., had touched almost every phase of railroad life.

Prior to the year 1906, when he first became connected with the Frisco as vice president and general manager, Mr. Nixon had already served a thirty-five year apprenticeship in railroading, as painter, bridge carpenter, night watchman, clerk, trainmaster, superintendent of terminals in Kansas City, general superintendent and finally vice president and general manager for the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway. May 11, 1911 he was appointed senior vice president of the Frisco and early in 1913 became chief operating official under the receivership. The one wish of his career—to see the final and complete rehabilitation of the road—was gratified November 1, 1916, just forty-six days before his death, when the road was finally reorganized and he was chosen its president.

To Mr. Nixon was due in no small degree the success of the Frisco reorganization. The persistence with which he met rebuff after rebuff from the money powers and the rapid improvement of the physical status of the road under his guidance won for him the confidence of bankers.

Among American railway men Mr. Nixon was conceded to be one of the most successful operating officials in the country. By fair treatment and generosity he won the confidence of his men. At times rather gruff, he never hesitated to reprimand an employe sharply whenever it appeared necessary, though he usually repented of it afterwards and generally ended the matter by raising the man's salary. He believed in ample remuneration for the good man and none at all for the sloth. "Give me men with initiative," was a favorite business motto.

Mr. Nixon was buried in a small cemetery near his farm at Adrian, Michigan, and over his grave will be erected a monument raised by subscription among his employees. An inscription on the monument will show that it was "placed there by employees of the Frisco, because of the high regard in which they held him while still living and an employee of the Frisco himself."

Mr. Nixon was born in Earlsville, Illinois, February 15, 1858. He was a member of the Noonday and Mercantile clubs in St. Louis, the Pickwick Club in New Orleans, the Aziola Club at Galveston and the Dallas Club, Dallas, Texas.

HON. WILLIAM F. ROBERTS: In the death, January 8, of William F. Roberts, Boone county lost one of its oldest native born citizens and a man who, during eighteen years of his life, served in an official capacity, first as a member of the county court, 1878-94, and later as a representative in the Missouri legislature, 1900-02.

At the age of nineteen, Mr. Roberts crossed the plains to California in the gold rush of 1849. Then followed four years of prospecting, gold mining and merchandising in the west, of adventures with the turbulent whites of the mining camps, and a fight with Digger Indians. Near the close of the year 1853 Mr. Roberts sold his stock of merchandise and returning to Boone county settled on the farm near Hallsville where he lived continuously up to the time of his death.

At the opening of the Civil War he volunteered under the call of Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson in the state guard and participated in the battles of Lexington and Dry Wood. Later, receiving a captain's commission in the Confederate service, he organized a company of Boone county troops. During the later years of the war Mr. Roberts was in the secret service of the Confederacy and was raised to the rank of a colonel.

The ancestors of Mr. Roberts were among the earliest settlers in Boone county, his parents having emigrated from Kentucky in 1816. Red Top Christian church near Halls-

ville, which celebrated its ninety-fourth anniversary last year erected its first building on land donated by the grand parents of Mr. Roberts and his grandfather was one of the first officers of the church. Mr. Roberts himself was a member of this church for more than fifty years.

Mr. Roberts was born near the present town of Hallsville, November 22, 1831. In 1862 he was ordained an elder in the Christian church and several years of his later life were spent in the ministry. He was a Mason, an A. O. U. W. and a K. of P.

JUDGE JOHN W. ROSS: The oldest and most distinguished member of the bar of Polk county, died at his home in Bolivar on the 13th day of January, 1917, at the age of eighty-four.

Judge John W. Ross was the son of Thomas and Margaret (Smith) Ross and was born at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 26th day of November, 1832. His parents went to Kentucky while it was still a territory and were among the first settlers. His father, who was a mill-wright and also a surveyor, died in 1839 when John W. was less than seven years old, leaving his widow and two children, John W. and Louisa S. He left the family in good circumstances and for ten years the mother, who was a woman of strong mind, took great pains to rear and educate the children. She died in 1849, leaving the children under the care of a guardian.

John W. Ross was educated in the schools of the city of Lexington and Transylvania University, graduating from both the literary and law departments with high honor. He was a classmate of the late Governor McCrary, W. C. P. Breckinridge and many others who have distinguished themselves in state and nation.

He studied law in the office of Judge Shy and the late Senator Beck of Kentucky. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Kentucky after his graduation and a course in the law office sometime in 1855. Soon afterwards he went to Kansas and was in that territory for two or three years during its most turbulent period.

About 1858 he located in Platte City, this State, engaging in the active practice of the law. When the war broke out in 1861, he took the side of the South, at an early day enlisted in Colonel Winston's regiment and was made adjutant with the rank of lieutenant. Afterwards he was promoted to captain and served as brigade adjutant. He participated in most of the engagements of any importance on this side of the Mississippi River, being wounded at Lexington, and in two or more other engagements. At the close of the war he was on detached service in Texas and was not paroled until the 27th day of October, 1865, at Alexandria, Louisiana. After his parole he returned to his native state and taught school for two years, at which he was very successful.

In 1868 he came back to Missouri and after visiting for a time with relatives and friends in North Missouri, he came to Bolivar about the 15th day of December of that year with a view of locating for the practice of the law. It was here that I became acquainted with him. There was an adjourned term of Court at that time to try an important murder case, the late Judge Emerson presiding. The case was finally disposed of on the twenty-third day. After the trial he returned to North Missouri but came back and located about the middle of January, 1869. He signed the roll of attorney on the first day of March, and from that day until his death, a period of forty-eight years, was a prominent member of this bar.

At the time he located here, while permitted to practice his profession, he was not, under the constitution and laws, permitted to vote or hold any office of profit or trust. These disqualifications were removed in 1872. In 1874 he was a candidate before the Democratic County Convention for prosecuting attorney and it seemed from the primaries that he had the nomination, but on final vote he was defeated by W. F. Freeman in the county convention. The legislature having provided for a Constitutional Convention to be held in 1875, he was in January of that year with G. W. Bradfield of Lebanon nominated by the Democrats of this Senatorial District as delegate to that Convention. J. P. Nixon, of Lebanon, and T. H. B. Dunnegan, of this city were the Re-

publican nominees. After a spirited mid-winter campaign, Bradfield and Ross were elected, though the district was largely Republican. Ross was on some of the most important committees in that Convention and took a conspicuous part, in fact, he was a leader in the matter of county representation in the legislature, one of the hardest contested provisions of that Constitution in the Convention.

In 1876 he was the Democratic nominee for prosecuting attorney and in the election of that year was the foremost man on the Democratic ticket, though defeated. In 1890 he was nominated and elected as prosecuting attorney on the Democratic ticket. In 1896 in the split on the money question, John W. Ross took the Republican end of it. He did not stop on the halfway ground. In 1902 he was elected probate judge on the Republican ticket. He held many minor offices such as mayor, police judge, justice of the peace, and was frequently chosen as special judge of the circuit court. In every position he held he acquitted himself with credit and honor and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

John W. Ross was perhaps as well grounded in the fundamental principles of the law as any man who ever practiced at this bar. During his practice here he was engaged in many important cases in this and Hickory counties (commencing with the case of Rugle vs. Webster, 55 *Mo.*) which were precedent-making cases. He was a good practitioner but appeared to the best advantage as a judge. As an instructor and examiner of young men preparing for admission to the bar, he had no superior and few equals, as every young man who has studied law in this city can verify.

I feel under lasting obligations to him for the interest he took in me and in aiding me so that I might stand a creditable examination and whatever success I have had is measurably due to the interest that he took in me. When he came to the city in December, 1868, doubtless having heard that I was studying law, he came to my shop and I got acquainted with him. He spoke words of encouragement and after returning in January following, he would often come in and

quiz me and thereby direct me along proper lines in my studies.

He has rendered like service to nearly every man who has studied law in this city during these years. It seemed to afford him great pleasure to do this without fee or reward; not only did he do this but when meeting a knotty problem in pleading or otherwise, no young man ever went to him in vain, or for that matter an old one either.

His friendships were strong and abiding, his urbanity of manners and uniform courtesy in his social relations made him deservedly popular. He scattered sunshine and flowers among the living. He was especially fond of children. Even the birds of the air would come during the winter season to be fed at his hands.

He was married to Sallie E. Munford at Clarksville, Tennessee, on September 24, 1870. He was a devoted, affectionate, tender and loving husband and father, and thoroughly appreciated the devotion of his wife and children. His home life was simply beautiful. He gave liberally of such means as he had to every charity; no appeal was ever made to him in vain. He hated shams and trickery in every form. In his dealings with men the uppermost thought was, "Is the transaction honest, fair and right?" He was an honest man in best sense of that term. He belonged to no church but his religion was the golden rule. If lofty motives, high ideals and honorable action, rather than empty professions, are passports to the life beyond, then he is surely safe for he possessed these in a high degree. He was a strong believer in a Supreme Being as the ruler and governor of the universe, and in a future state, but he believed that the will of the Master should be done in deeds rather than professions, and always acted accordingly.

By T. G. RECHOW, Att'y at Law, Bolivar, Mo.

HON. MARSHALL RUST: The death October 28th of Marshall Rust, river contractor and former Cooper county official and legislator, calls to mind some of the construction projects with which he had been connected during his business

career, which have made him widely known as one of the most extensive river contractors on the Missouri and upper Mississippi. Perhaps his most conspicuous piece of construction work was the digging of the Chicago Canal in 1895, which united the Great Lakes with the head waters of the Mississippi, although at various times during his forty years as a contractor he has been connected with many extensive construction projects in Missouri, Texas and other western states.

Born in Warren county, Virginia, Nov. 8, 1851, Mr. Rust became an orphan at fifteen, and being obliged to shift for himself, came west first locating at Hannibal. In St. Louis he helped in laying out and grading the entrance to Forest Park before he was old enough to vote.

After coming to St. Louis in 1874, Mr. Rust was successively engaged in railroad contracting, in Missouri and Texas, in the lumber business at Pilot Grove, Cooper county, and as revetment contractor on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. He held the office of presiding judge in Cooper county, where he was appointed in 1886 by Governor Marmaduke, to fill a vacancy. From 1910 to 1912 he represented Cooper county in the Missouri legislature.

As a business man Mr. Rust was singularly successful and amassed a considerable fortune, his holdings including corporation stock and contractor's equipment in many states. Since 1880 Pilot Grove had been his legal residence, though his extensive contracting work obliged him in later years to maintain offices in many of the larger cities.

According to the Boonville *Central Missouri Republican* the extensive business interests and enterprises of Mr. Rust included at the time of his death; a big farm near West Alton, Mo., a twenty mile railroad out of Mexico and a quarry at Louisiana, Mo. Near Lupus he had two steamboats and a dozen barges and scows doing the government work along the Missouri Pacific railroad track and at Chester, on the Mississippi River, he had two steamers and a dozen derrick boats, barges and scows completing a big contract of the same kind. He was also vice president of the C. J.

Harris Lumber Company which has yards in eleven central Missouri cities.

HON. JOHN J. SEIBEL: With the first great body of German emigrants who came to Perry county, Missouri, in 1838, came the parents of John J. Seibel, and settled near Altenburg. Here Mr. Seibel was born September 17, 1839. His parents were both natives of Hessian, Germany, having come over to this country the previous year.

In the parochial school at Altenburg and the subscription school at Perryville, Mr. Seibel secured his education. At the beginning of the Civil War, although a Democrat, he enlisted in the Union army, was made captain of Company A, Eighth Provisional Regiment, E. M. M., and took part in most of the important engagements in South Missouri, including Fredericktown, Bloomfield, Ironton and Cape Girardeau.

After the war Mr. Seibel served first as circuit clerk and later as public administrator of Perry county, and in 1876 was sent to the legislature where represented the county in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly. Later he took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1879 and in 1906 at the age of sixty-seven was elected prosecuting attorney of Perry county. For several years subsequent to 1890 Mr. Seibel was editor of the *Perry County Sun* at Perryville.

REV. JOHN F. TANDY: The death January 1, 1917 of Rev. John F. Tandy, for seven years a member of the St. Clair county court, recalls an episode in the famous Tebo & Neosho Railroad bond case—one of the most curious chapters in Missouri history. Having been instructed by the United States Courts to levy taxes sufficient to pay off the interest on bonds issued years before for a railroad that never came, the county court of which Mr. Tandy was a member defied the higher court and refused to recognize the order. For seven months he, with the other members, lay in the Cole county jail where they were sentenced for contempt of the United States Court.

This curious situation was only a single episode in a long struggle between the bondholders and the taxpayers of St. Clair county, which began in the fall of 1870 when a former county court, without the sanction of the people of the county, issued $250,000 in bonds for the construction of the Clinton & Memphis branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad.

The same situation arose simultaneously in three other Missouri counties. In the years following 1870 the famous controversy developed many legal complications and had at times its tragic side as well. In the spring of 1872 public indignation had reached such a high pitch in Cass county that a mob formed at Harrisonville to capture and kill the judges of the county court who had issued the bonds. At Gunn City a small station between Harrisonville and Holden, the train was stopped and three of the county officials were removed and shot.

Judge Tandy was a Christian minister who had come to St. Clair county in April, 1850 from Carroll county, Kentucky, where he was born March 21, 1838. Three years he served as associate judge of St. Clair county and four years as presiding judge. Soon after the close of his term as presiding judge, Mr. Tandy moved to McDonald county, served as representative from that county to the Thirty-ninth General Assembly in 1897 and in 1898 was elected to the state senate from the Eighteenth Missouri district, then comprising the counties of McDonald, Lawrence, Barry and Newton.

During his later life Mr. Tandy lived for a time in Oklahoma. He died at his home in Anderson, McDonald county, Mo.

HON. FOUNTAIN K. THOMPSON: The death of Fountain K. Thompson, former Livingston county official and for more than forty years a farmer and stock raiser of that county, occurred November 9, 1916, at his home in Chillicothe.

As a boy of seventeen, Mr. Thompson came with his father to Livingston county. He was educated in the schools of Chillicothe; taught school for ten years and later engaged in farming. In 1898 Mr. Thompson was sent to the legis-

lature as representative from Livingston county and served there in the Fortieth General Assembly. Six years ago he was elected presiding judge of the county court and it was during his administration that Livingston county's new $100,000 court house was built.

He was born in Barren county, Kentucky, September 1, 1849.

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